The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the [illegible] *Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander [illegible], R.N.R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the [illegible] July 1873, at 4 P.M.

July 1873.		July 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave Pondicherry	24
,, Carwar	12	,, Madras	26
,, Cochin for Narrakal	16	,, Coconada	28
,, Alleppy	16	,, Vizagapatam	29
,, [illegible]ticorin	18	,, Bimlipatam	29
,, [illegible]	19	,, Gopaulpore	30
,, [illegible]	20	,, False Point	31
,, [illegible]	23	Arrive CALCUTTA	Aug. 2

[illegible] Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers [illegible] or from intermediate ports for transhipment at [illegible] Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which [illegible]

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, the Steamers will however [illegible] weather permitting. Passengers for the [illegible] will be landed at Narakal, six miles north of [illegible] whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Intending Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSREH, and [illegible] at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. [illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

July 1873.		August, 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSREH	4
,, Kurrachee	20	,, Fao	4
,, Guadur	21	,, Koweit	4
,, Muscat	23	,, Bushire	6
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Linga	10
,, Linga	27	,, Bunder Abbas	12
,, Bahrein	29	,, Muscat	14
,, Bushire	29	,, Guadur	16
,, Fao	31	,, Kurrachee	19
,, Mahomerah	31	Arrive BOMBAY	

Arrive BUSREH

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from [illegible] September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 638 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. [illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 10th July 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-8
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th June 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	35	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare!

Next Steamer from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st AUGUST 1873.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 5th November 1871.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE. WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and all effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal [illegible] India and the Colonies.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 4th July, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 Tons, and 300 H. P.), Captain W. E. DUNDAS, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 14th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain G. J. BABOT, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 11th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th June 1873.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S. S. MADRAS, 1185 Tons, 275 H. P., Captain J. BERNARD, will leave for China on SATURDAY, the 5th July, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

3, Rampart Row, 30th June 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER AND IRON WORK.

On MONDAY, the 7th day of July, 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, commencing from Marine Line Station, by order of the Executive Engineer at the Presidency, the following Government Store, viz., Timber of the Back Bay Staging and Iron Works.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th July 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

A few articles of Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cupboards, iron Bedsteads, Sideboard, Dressing and Washing Tables, &c.

A quantity of Victoria Honey and assorted Soaps, Water-proof Suits, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome Bay Australian mare, height about 15 hands, 7 years old, sound and quiet to ride.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nizampoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the rent-roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2616 and 2618, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 40, and containing by admeasurement 222 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Parsee Rustomjee Maneckjee Barooka, on or towards the west by the public road called Ghogaree Mohulla, on or towards the north by a sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by the public road called Nizampoora Street.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1873.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY. 38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Properties, situate at Bhendy Bazaar and Shaik Booran Commandant Street within the [illegible] of Bombay.

Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will sell the undermentioned properties on the premises, by public auction, by order of the mortgagee, Purmanundass Jeewandass, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor the Ghanchee Isab Mahomed, on dates as follows:—

LOT No. 1.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the 2 messuages, tenements, or ranges or chawls of building of 8 compartments, or divisions formerly of one storey, and now of two storeys high, (one of the said ranges or chawls consisting of 5 compartments or divisions is situated on the west side of Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road, and the other consisting of 3 compartments or divisions is situated on the east side of Shaik Booran Commandant Street or road), in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,645, 1,646, 1,677 and 1,680, and standing on the name of Ghanchee Lalla Dossa, and assessed under No. 96, admeasuring about 636-3-9 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—

On or towards the east by Bhendy Bazaar Road, on or towards the west by Shaik Booran Commandant Street or road, on or towards the north by the house of Bhayjee Alyjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Luxmeebaee, widow of Mahadoo Premjee.

LOT No. 2.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant at 5 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses consisting of two compartments built thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Bhendy Bazaar, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 610, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 59, containing by admeasurement 19 feet and 3 inches in breadth on the east side thereof, 20 feet and 3 inches in breadth on the west side thereof, and 160 feet and 4 inches in length on the north side thereof, and 161 feet and 6 inches in length, on the south side thereof, (equivalent to 361 7/9 square yards), be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows:—

On or towards the east by Jally Lane, on or towards the west by the Bhendy Bazaar Road, on or towards the north partly by the estate of Thucker Hurjee Hunsraj, deceased, and partly by the group or chawl of Hormusjee Bomanjee Mottabhoy, and on or towards the south by the group or chawl of Meeya Huckim Ally Nuckee.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A LARGE PIECE OF LAND, containing a large number of Fruit-trees of various descriptions, and two pucka-built Bungalow, Stable, Out-houses, and two large Wells and situated at Bandora, on the road leading from Bandora to Gorebunder or Bassein.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that piece of Freehold land together with the fruit trees and two pucka-built bungalows, stable, out-houses, and two large wells standing thereon, situate at Bandora, on the north side of the road leading from Bandora to Gorebunder or Bassein, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Manuel Antone de Mont, and partly by that of Ellias de Seale, on the west partly by the property of Manockjee Limjee and partly by that of Manuel Rodrigues, on the north partly by the property of Bernard Rodrigues and partly by that of Ennas Bhundaree, and on the south by the road leading from Bandora to Gorebunder or Bassein. The land contains by admeasurement 8,494 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Undersigned, where a plan of the property can be seen.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, consisting of Land and a four-storied House in Borah Musjid Lane within the Fort

(Unless previously disposed of privately.)

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th July, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, under instructions from the executrix of the will of the late Cawasjee Dadabhoy Moteeshaw, submit to Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of pension and tax ground, together with the four-storied dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Borah Musjid Lane within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 65 feet in length, and 13½ feet in breadth in the front end and 15¼ feet in the rear, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 52, and assessed under No. 11, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Thucker Dharsey, and partly by that of the late Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, Esq., on the west by the house of Dosabhoy Nusserwanjee Gheewalla, on the north by the Borah Musjid Lane, and on the south by a sweepers' passage.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th July 1873.

G. NICOLL & CO., BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

FOOT BALLS! FOOT BALLS!!
FOOT BALLS!!!

JUST RECEIVED, SUPERIOR FOOT BALLS with VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER BLADDERS, warranted to stand any climate, and leather cases of the best material and workmanship.

ROWLAND & Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET, AND RAMPART ROW.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS.

For persistent Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all Nervous Diseases

See Pulvermacher's Detailed Advertisement.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy............ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance......Rs. 10
Single Copy.............. Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT—"Proposals for Improvements to the City of Bombay"—IS NOW FOR SALE at Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. Price—RUPEES TWO.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. JOHN ADAMSON, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. John Adamson.

Bombay, 3rd July 1873.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, from parties willing to undertake the execution of certain additions and improvements to the buildings in H. M.'s COMMON JAIL, Bombay.

The Plan and Specifications of the Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 3rd July 1873.

FAMILY HERALD, Vol. XXX.

The *Bookseller* says—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

FAMILY HERALD, Vol. XXX.,

price 7s. 6d., is now ready, and may be had at a small percentage over the published price of all Booksellers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GUNGADHUR BHASKER OOPADHIA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted to sell to DHUNCORE alias BHANEE, the daughter of Thucker Kullianjee Caujee, the undermentioned property. All persons having any manner of claim or claims against it are hereby required to communicate the same to Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solicitor, at his Office, at No. 3, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the said time, and the claim or claims (if any) will be treated as waived and abandoned:—

All that piece or parcel of ground or oart, known or called by the name of MURRY WADY, situate at Mahim, in the Town and Island of Bombay, and within the Registration Sub-District of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 2,607 square yards, or thereabouts, and entered in the Rent Rolls of the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax, annually payable to the Government of Bombay, under No. 475, with the coconut and other trees growing thereon, together with a water well of two wheels, and the dwelling-house, outhouses, and premises standing and erected thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay for Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 449, and which said oart was formerly in the occupation of Damajee Boodajee and is now in the occupation of the said Gungadhur Bhasker Oopadhia, together with all the prescriptive rights and privileges [illegible] belonging to the said oart, for passing and repassing [illegible] adjoining properties, which said oart, dwelling-house, outhouses and premises are bounded as follows:—On the east by the oart of Juggonnath Moog Thacore, on the west by the oart of Miguel Fernandez, on the north partly by the oart of Manuel Misquitta, partly by the oart of Withoo Pudmon, and partly by the oart of Gowria Pandoo, and on the south by the oart of Bhasker Bhawoo.—Dated 3rd day of July 1873.

The Mark ○ of DHUNCORE alias BHANEE.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Cowell's Indian Digest. 2nd Edition	30	0
Tod's Rajast'han. New Edition. 2 Vols.	25	0
Max Müller's Science of Religion	6	12
Bradshaw's Continental Rail Guide, June	2	4
Ouida's Dog of Flanders. New Edition	3	4
Mr. Pedder's Proposals for Improvements to the City of Bombay	2	0
Smith on Foods. International Scientific Series	3	4
Black's Ten Laws of Health	2	4
Marryatt's Jacob Faithful. New Edition	2	4
Lowne's Philosophy of Evolution. (Actonian Prize Essay).	3	8
Waverley Novels. Pocket Edition, Vols. 1 to 6, each	1	0
Morley's First Sketch of English Literature	5	12
Leitch's Course of Water Colour Painting	3	4
Dermatologists' Vade Mecum. Coloured Plates	6	0
The Tasmanian Lily; a Tale	3	4
Gardens, Soldiers', Manual of Sanitation	1	8
Pylodet's New Guide to German Conversation	1	8
The Other Girls: a Tale	2	4
Perfect Ceremonies of Craft Masonry	5	8
Political Portraits from the "Daily News." New Edition	3	12
Beeton's Dictionary of Science, Art, and Literature. 2 vols.	11	0
Mutiny Act and Articles of War, 1873	2	8
Lethbridge's History of India. New Edition	2	0
Devey's Comparative Estimate of Modern English Poets	6	12
Gaskell's Wives and Daughters. New Edition	2	4
Lord Lytton's Works. New Edition. Vol. 1. Eugene Aram	2	4
Lyell's Antiquity of Man. New Edition	8	12
Bret Harte's Works. 2 vols.	3	0
Wilson's Treatise on Steam Boilers	3	12
Lockhart's Spanish Ballads and Southey's Cid. 1 vol.	1	4
Tomkin's Machine Construction and Drawing Plates	1	4
Report on Caoutchouc and the Possibility of its Production in India	2	4
Chever's Indian Medical Jurisprudence, reduced to	12	0
Steedman's Manual of Swimming	2	4
Red Cotton Night Cap Country, by Robert Browning	5	12
Todhunter's Conflict of Studies and other Essays connected with Education	6	12
The Bridal Bouquet. Morocco	26	4
Kerr's Land of Ind	3	4
The Cream of "Fun"	0	10
Weale's Series—Guide to Australia	1	8
,, ,, ,, Tasmania	1	8
Newbery on the Criminal Procedure Code	16	0
Dalton's Ethnology of Bengal. Illustrated	60	0
Cunningham's Reports in the Archæological Survey of India. Vol. 2	20	0
Bomanjee Dossabhoy's Idiomatic Sentences in English, Guzerati, Hindustani and Persian	12	0
Figuier's Reptiles and Birds. Cheap Edition	4	12
Health in India, with Hints on returning Home, by Dr. G. Y. Hunter	2	0
My Diary in the Punjab Camp of Exercise, with Map	5	0
Selections from Chas. Kingsley's Works	8	12
Drury's Useful Plants of India	10	0
Addison's Law of Torts. New Edition	23	12
Simmons on Court Martial. New Edition	9	8
Cargill on Strains of Bridge Girders and Roof Trusses	7	12
Rattigan on the Hindu Law of Adoption	5	8
Idiomatic Sentences in English, Hindustani, and Guzerati, by Abdul Halim Munshi	5	0
Keble's Christian Year. New Illustrated Edition	3	4
Musters at Home with the Patagonians. Cheaper Edition	4	12
Helmholtz's Popular Science Lectures	7	12
Piddington's Sailors' Horn Book. Cheaper Edition	6	12
Bain's Mental Science	4	0
Annual Register, 1872	11	4
Frome on Surveying, by Warren	10	0
Guizot's History of France. Vol. 2	15	0
Molesworth's History of England. Vol. 3	9	8
Gordon's Lessons in Hygiene and Surgery from the Franco-Prussian War	6	12
Clarke on Diseases of the Tongue	7	12
The Practitioner. Vol. 9	6	12
Richard's Operator's Hand Book of Wood Working Factories and Machinery	3	4
Transactions of Social Science Association, 1872	7	8
The Depths of the Sea, by Dr. Wyville Thompson, of the "Challenger" Expedition	20	0
Cassell's Book of Birds. Vol. 4	6	12

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LEA AND PERRINS, CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BILLIARD BALLS.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co. have just received a Consignment of the above, which are offered at the following prices:—

Set of 3 Balls, $2\frac{1}{8}''$	Rs. 22
,, of 3 Balls, $2\frac{3}{16}''$	,, 27
,, of 16 Pyramid Balls, full size...	,, 112
,, of 9 Pool ,, ,,	,, 72

The above are of the best quality, and made of AFRICAN IVORY.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE STRICTLY FOR *CASH PAYMENTS*.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,
2 AND 3, HUMMUM STREET.

VERY IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS OR THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to the following

SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits	17 0
Overland do	27 0
Warm do	35 0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16 8
Oxford Shirts	36 0
White do	22 8
Best Shrunk Flannel	49 0
Silk and Wool	52 0
Under Vests, from	14 0
Do. Pants	26 0

	Rs. a.
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 0
Air Pillows	6 0
Travelling do	2 0
Rug Straps	2 0
Patent Lock Straps	5 0
Waterproof Coats	15 0
Paper Collars, doz	0 14
Linen do. do.	8 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs do.	5 0
Cotton Socks do.	9 8
Warm do. do.	15 8
Bathing Drawers, each	2 0

	Rs. a.
Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Sheets, per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases, each	1 8
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 8 to 28 0
Solid Leather	52 0
Extra Large	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra Large	24 0
Cash Bags	6 12
Courier Bags	6 8
Money Belts	3 8
Sovereign Boxes	3 0
Soiled Linen Bags	4 12

	Rs. a.
Sponge Bags	2 0
Sponges, Bath	3 8
Blankets, each	11 8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds, from	15 0
Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
Warm Gloves	2 4
Do. Mitts	1 12
Do. Mufflers	2 0
Pin Scarfs, from	1 0
Sailors Knot	1 12
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Hats	5 8

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MONSOON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

LADIES' AND GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

A LARGE STOCK OF COATINGS AND TROWSERINGS IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TWO SPLENDID JEWELS

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION;

AT HAMILTON & CO.'S PUBLIC SALE OF GOVERNMENT PRESENTS AND ESTATE PROPERTIES,

ON JULY 7TH, AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

AT THE PREMISES, 8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Viz.—

No. 1.—A very handsome Serpaich or Pugree Ornament, containing 10 large Emeralds, all of a fine rich colour and good water, and 231 large and medium size Brilliants, with a quantity of smaller Brilliants, in open gold setting.

No. 2.—A splendid Turban Ornament or Brooch, containing a fine *Cabochon* cut Emerald, of exquisite colour, and a very large Brilliant in the centre, surrounded by 140 Brilliants of sizes, in open gold setting.

The attention of Native Noblemen, Dealers, and others is invited to these Beautiful Jewels. A rough Sketch of them will be sent to up-country applicants, and they are now placed on view at

HAMILTON & CO.'S SHOW-ROOMS, CALCUTTA.

JUNE 1873.

MESSRS. EDMONDS & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

(PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. THOMSON & Co.,)

MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH PURE CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.

FRESHLY PREPARED ÆRATED WATERS, DIETETIC PREPARATIONS, AND TIOLET REQUISITES ALWAYS ON HAND.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE IN CUT.

To ensure immediate attention Orders from the Mofussil should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Bombay, Mazagon, 2nd July 1873.

WANTED.

WANTED, SECOND CLASS PASSAGE to ENGLAND, in a SAILING VESSEL for an EUROPEAN WOMAN and THREE CHILDREN under ten years of age. For further particulars apply at the Office of the Agent for Transports, Dockyard.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th June 1873.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after THIS DATE, the Undersigned, as SOLE PROPRIETOR, will CARRY on BUSINESS of the BOMBAY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, as he has purchased and paid for all the Shares in the said Company; and from this date all debts due to and by the said Company will be recovered and paid by the Undersigned.—Dated this 1st day of July 1873.

COWASJEE NANABHOY,
Sole Proprietor of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

RETIRING PROVISIONS affording the benefits of a PENSION FUND are granted by this Company. Full particulars, Copies of the Balance Sheet, &c., and every information may be obtained on application to

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

Bombay, February, 1873.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions, with or without HORSES; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS may be HIRED at a moderate charge. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. Burdett, Manager, or at No. 12, Military Square, Fort.

FOR CHARGES SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, one new, well made, single-seated BROUGHAM, two young AUSTRALIAN MARES, trained in double and single harness.

"THE NORTHBROOK GARDEN."

GOVERNOR GENERAL RECEPTION FUND.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S BENCH OF JUSTICES FOR THE RECEPTION OF H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

Copy of Resolution passed by H. M.'s Bench of Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay at a Quarterly Meeting held at the Town Hall on the 9th October 1872.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.

Proposed by Captain W. Walshe—

"That in contemplation of the approaching visit to Bombay of His Excellency the Viceroy of India, a Special Committee of this Bench, composed as follows:—* * * * * be appointed (with power to add to their number), whose duty it shall be to draw up and present, in the name of the Bench, a loyal Address to His Excellency by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace on behalf of the City of Bombay. The Committee also to consider what steps should be taken by this Bench to prepare a fitting reception for His Excellency the Governor-General on his arrival in Bombay."

This was seconded by the Chairman, and Captain Walshe's name having been added, the Resolution was carried.—*Carried unanimously.*

COMMITTEE:—

The Chairman of the Bench of Justices.
The Municipal Commissioner.
The Hon. Mr. Gibbs.
The Hon. J. A. Forbes.
H. Maxwell, Esq.
The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
Sir A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.
The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.
The Hon. Narayen Wassudewjee.
Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
James Taylor, Esq.
Colonel H. Hancock.
Captain W. Walshe.
Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Captain G. T. Robinson.
Captain G. F. Henry.
A. M. Gubbay, Esq.
Charles Currey, Esq.
Henry Forman, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq.
Henry Astley, Esq.
Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Esq.
Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Esq.
Venayekrow [illegible]thjee Sunkersett, Esq.
Kessowjee Naik, Esq.

Hajee Ismall Hajee Hubeeb, Esq.
Dhurumsee Poonjabhoy, Esq.
Ahmedbhoy Hubbeebhoy, Esq.
Dr. Bhau Daji.
Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.
Lukhmidas Khimjee, Esq.
Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq.
Morarjee Gokuldas, Esq.
Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Esq.
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq.
Varjeewundas Madhowdas, Esq.
Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq.
Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq.
Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee Wadia, Esq.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Tapidas Vurz'as, Esq.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq.
Thackersey Mooljee, Esq.
Soonderdas Mooljee, Esq.
Khimjee Oodhowjee, Esq.
His Highness Aga Khan.
Dwarkadas Vussonjee, Esq.
Bugwandas Purshotumdas, Esq.
M. R. DeQuadros, Esq.

In order to give effect to the proposals made by the Special Committee of the Bench, the Sheriff of Bombay convened a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, in the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 4th NOVEMBER 1872, at five o'clock P.M.

The Meeting having been opened by the Sheriff,

It was moved by J. CONNON, Esq., and Seconded by SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALEE, Esq.,—

"That the Sheriff of Bombay do take the Chair."—*Carried unanimously.*

The Sheriff having taken the chair accordingly, the following Resolutions were passed:—

Proposed by J. CONNON, Esq.,
Seconded by VENAYEKROW JUGGONATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.,—

"That this Meeting, having heard with much satisfaction of the intended visit of the Viceroy of India to Bombay, desires to record its sense of the honour to be paid the City, and to express on behalf of the inhabitants at large their loyal welcome to His Excellency on this his first State Visit to the Western Presidency."—*Carried unanimously.*

Proposed by Dr. T. G. HEWLETT,
Seconded by THE HON'BLE NARAYEN WASUDEWJEE,—

"That this Meeting, having taken into consideration the steps to be adopted to commemorate the visit of the Right Hon'ble Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General of India to Bombay, approves of the proposal made by the Special Committee of the Bench of Justices that a voluntary Subscription List be opened with the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, under the name of 'THE GOVERNOR GENERAL RECEPTION FUND.'"—*Carried unanimously.*

Proposed by Captain W. WALSHE,
Seconded by Dr. BHAU DAJI,—

"That the application of the GOVERNOR GENERAL RECEPTION FUND be committed to the Special Reception Committee appointed by H. M.'s Bench of Justices with a view to the formation of a Public Garden to be called the 'NORTHBROOK GARDEN' on such a site in the Native Town as shall be hereafter decided on by the Committee in commemoration of the visit to Bombay of The Right Hon'ble LORD NORTHBROOK, Viceroy of India."—*Carried unanimously.*

Proposed by VURJEEWUNDAS MADHOWDAS, Esq.,
Seconded by Captain ROBINSON, I.N.,—

"That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Sheriff for his able conduct in the chair."—*Carried unanimously.*

The following amounts have already been subscribed:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Northbrook, G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India	5,000	0	0
H. H. Maharao, Shree Mirza Rajay Pragmuljee, G.C.S.I., Rao of Kutch	2,000	0	0
H. H. Maharaja Kesrisingjee Jowansingjee of Edur.	1,000	0	0
H. H. Mohubut Khanjee, K.S.I., Nawab of Joonagur	1,000	0	0
H. H. Jam Shree Vibhajee, Jam of Nawanagur	1,000	0	0
H. H. Rawul Shree Tukhutsingjee, Thakore Sahib of Bhownuggur	1,000	0	0
H. E. Nawab Seedee Yakoot Khan, Chief of Junjira.	1,000	0	0
Nawab Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I.	1,000	0	0
Sir A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., Kt.	1,000	0	0
Dhurumsee Poonjabhoy, Esq.	1,000	0	0
Ardaseer Hormarjee, Esq.	600	0	0
H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore, G.C.S.I.	500	0	0
H. H. Raj Shree Mansingjee, Raj Sahib of Dhrangdhra.	500	0	0
Hon'ble Narayen Wassoodewjee	500	0	0
Venayekrao Juggonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.	500	0	0
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	500	0	0
Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Esq.	500	0	0
Varjivundas and N. Madhowdas, Esq.	500	0	0
Tapidas Vurzdas, Esq.	500	0	0
Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.	500	0	0
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai	500	0	0
Hon'ble Mungaldas Nathoobhoy	250	0	0
Kessowjee Naik, Esq.	250	0	0
Soonderdas Mooljee, Esq.	250	0	0
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq.	250	0	0
Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.	200	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
H. H. Gumbheersingjee, Raja of Rajpeepla (S. Rs. 200)	168	12	6
H. H. Mansingjee, Raja of Barrya (S. Rs. 200)	168	12	6
H. H. Vukutsingjee, Raja of Loonawara (S. Rs. 200).	168	12	6
Raj Sahib Bunnesingjee of Wakaneer	100	0	0
Thakore Sahib Wagjee of Morvee	100	0	0
Thakore Sahib Soorsingjee of Palitana	100	0	0
Thakore Sahib Jeysingjee of Dhrole	100	0	0
Thakore Sahib Jusvutsingjee of Limree	100	0	0
Thakore Sahib Bawajee Raj Meramenjee of Rajcote.	100	0	0
Thakore Sahib Bhugwutsingjee of Gondul	100	0	0
Thakore Sahib Rajsingjee of Wudwan	100	0	0
Thakore Sahib Megrajjee of Wallah	100	0	0
Thakore Sahib Kurrumsingjee of Luktur	100	0	0
Khackur Alla Chela, Chief of Jusdun	100	0	0
Thakore Sahib Kesreesungjee of Sayla	100	0	0
Lady Kumreebaee of Bilkha	100	0	0
Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee	100	0	0
John Connon, Esq.	100	0	0
Dr. T. G. Hewlett	100	0	0
Captain W. Walshe	100	0	0
Framjee Nusserwanjee	100	0	0
Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq.	100	0	0
Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.	100	0	0
Khimjee Oodhowjee, Esq	100	0	0
Thackersee Mooljee, Esq	100	0	0
Jaffer Sulliman, Esq.	100	0	0
Khan Shree Babee Zorawarkhanjee, Nawab of Bala Serore (S. Rs. 75)	63	4	8
Sorabjee Cowasjee Dhunjee Sons	51	0	0
Dosabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Esq.	50	0	0
An Admirer of Lord Northbrook	50	0	0
Hajee Abasatur H. Talub, Esq.	30	0	0
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq.	25	0	0
Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, Esq	25	0	0
Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq.	25	0	0
Dinsha D. Ghandy, Esq.	25	0	0
Nowrojee Ardasir Daver, Esq.	25	0	0
Rugoonath Narayen, Esq.	25	0	0
Bapoojee Eduljee Modi, Esq.	15	0	0
P. M. Mehta, Esq.	15	0	0
Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, Esq.	15	0	0
Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawalla, Esq.	15	0	0
Eduljee Bomonjee Morris, Esq.	10	0	0
Jehangeer Merwanjee Vakil, Esq.	10	0	0
Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Esq.	10	0	0
H. A. Suntook, Esq.	10	0	0

Further Subscriptions may be paid to the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, for credit of "THE GOVERNOR GENERAL RECEPTION FUND."

W. P. WALSHE,
Hony. Secretary, Governor General Reception Fund.

THE HAIR! THE TEETH!

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
Re 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,
Re 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE OF MESSRS. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS, AT FURTHER REDUCED PRICES.

TERMS—CASH ONLY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to SELL, on account of the concerned, AT A FURTHER REDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT., the following WINES and SPIRITS, imported by Messrs. PAYNE & Co.:—

	Per doz. Rs. a.
SHERRY.	
Class 2—A pale dry Wine	17 4
Do. 3—A pale, delicate and dry Dinner Wine	20 4
Do. 4—Extra fine, very dry and delicate	24 12
Amontillado—Extra dry and well matured	25 4
BUCELLAS.	
A delicate and light Wine	15 6
MARSALA.	
A nice Dinner Wine, East India character	13 4
MADEIRA.	
Very fine old choice East India Madeira	27 0
PORT.	
Class 1—A pure fruity Wine	13 4
Do. 2—A full-flavoured mellow Wine	17 8
Do. 3—A fine old *Tawny* Burgundy Port	21 8
CHAMPAGNE.	
A light Wine—Pure Epernay	23 8
Half Pints	13 8
STILL HOCK.	
Fine light Hock, Pints 2 dozen	15 0
Extra quality, Pints 2 dozen	19 0
STILL MOSELLE.	
Extra quality	17 4
CLARET.	
Dinner Wine	14 8
After-Dinner Wine	20 12
Do. fuller-bodied—1865 Vintage	26 4
A few cases *Magnums* Light Claret at per case of 1 dozen Magnums	16 8
Pints at Rs. 10-8, 16-8, 22-8, and 28 per Case of 2 Dozens.	
BURGUNDY.	
Sparkling Red	28 0
TENT.	
First Quality	25 8
SAUTERNES.	
A pure wholesome Wine	14 8
GINGER WINE.	
Payne & Co.'s	11 12
GIN.	
Hollands, very superior pale straw coloured, fully matured in wood before bottling	14 8
Dry	12 12
WHISKEY.	
Finest Scotch	13 8
Do. Irish	16 0
BITTERS.	
Swaine & Boord's [illegible] Bitters	12 12

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 23rd June 1873.

CHARLES KINLOCH AND COMPANY'S WINES, &c.

D. S. KEMP & Co. are now well STOCKED with the following:—

		Rs. a.
SHERRIES.		
Reform, recommended as an excellent Tiffin Wine.	Per doz.	15 0
Virgin, Pale, Dry, and extremely delicate	,,	17 0
Diamond, Pale, Dry, with great flavour	,,	21 0
PORT.		
Double Diamond, a superior Wine for Invalids	,,	22 0
CLARET.		
Medoc, a thoroughly sound Dinner Wine	,,	12 0
BRANDIES.		
Royal Cognac, a fine flavoured, delicate Spirit	,,	19 0
Three Star, very superior	,,	27 0
CATALANS.		
White, an excellent Tiffin Wine	,,	14 0
Red, strongly recommended for Invalids	,,	14 0
HOCKS.		
Nierstein, excellent quality	,,	17 0
Rudesheim, full flavoured, Prize Medal, 1867	,,	22 0
Chablis, very superior	,,	18 0
SPARKLING MOSELLE.		
Quarts,—of rare flavour and richness	,,	28 0
Pints,— do. do. do.	,,	15 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

VOLKART BROTHERS' PRICE LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNE.	
REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT, per case of 1 doz. qts.	Rs. 40
GOLD NECK CHAMPAGNE ,, ,, ,,	,, 30
STILL HOCKS.	
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 per doz. qts.
Liebfraumilch	,, 20 ,, ,,
Steinwein	,, 20 ,, ,,
Rudesheimer	,, 24 ,, ,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30 ,, ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 30 ,, ,,
CLARETS.	
St. Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9 per doz. qts.
Chateau Lamotte	,, 10 ,, ,,
Chateau de Frands	,, 14 ,, ,,
Vray Canon	,, 18 ,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24 ,, ,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28 ,, ,,
VERMOUTH.	
Vermouth	,, 12 ,, ,,
BEER.	
Indian Pale Ale, in barrels of 4 doz. qts. at	Rs. 4-8 per doz. qts
Do. do. do. 7 doz. pints at	,, 2-8 ,, pts

ITALIAN CLARET.

In Barrels containing 50 gallons and above, Rs. 125 each. The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen. 10 per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen or more.

CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.	
Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling)	Rs. 12 per doz. qts.
Barbera Amaro Secco ... (Still)	,, 12 ,, ,,
Brachetto	,, 12 ,, ,,
Barolo	,, 12 ,, ,,
Nebiolo	,, 12 ,, ,,
Passito Forzato	,, 12 ,, ,,
BRANDIES.	
Tricoche & Co. (White Capsule)	Rs. 16 per doz. qts.
Ditto (Red Capsule)	,, 17 ,, ,,
G. Martineau	,, 14 ,, ,,
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s	,, 1[illegible] ,, ,,
H. and C. Balaresque	,, [illegible] ,, ,,

Bombay, 23rd June 1873.

HOTEL.

THE "PRINCE OF WALES' HOTEL," No. 33, NATIVE INFANTRY LINES, HAS A RANGE OF NEWLY CONSTRUCTED BED-ROOMS, which are clean, roomy, airy, and centrally situated, near the W. I. Club.

CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE,
Proprietor "Prince of Wales' Hotel."

Poona, 20th June 1873.

BYCULLA HOTEL, (BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,) JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR BYCULLA STATION, and NOT for BORER BUNDER.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

E. ROWLAND, CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 3rd July 1873.

Exchange on London closes weak, and sellers of first-class Credits are holding for even better rates that we quote.

Government Securities remain firm, quotations unaltered.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight		1s. 11d.
Credit Bills,	do.	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 5/32d.
Documents,	do.	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight		1s. 10½d.
Credit,	do.	1s. 10 11/16 to 1s. 10¾d.
Documents,	do.	1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand		1s. 10 5/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	[illegible]
Do. demand	99¾

On Madras, 30 days' sight	99¾
Do. demand	99¾ to 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 230.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 111
Four & half per cent	10[illegible] to 105½
Four per cent	103 15/16 to 104.
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years, do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand				4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to [illegible]		5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over [illegible]		,,
Do.	Merchandise			
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months		
Do.	do.	over 3 do.		
Do.	do.			
Bank Bills I[illegible]				6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper				8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	10-8-6
Carolus	[illegible]
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold … … 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The enquiry for sailing tonnage continues almost nominal. The steamers Virago and Aretusa are taking cotton for Liverpool at £2-5-0.

[illegible]	Cotton / Goods	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£1 18s. 9d. to £2 0s. 0d.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Coir bdle	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	£2 5s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—		
	Venice	£2 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Trieste	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. nom.
	Liverpool	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Havre Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 to 25 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. [illegible] bale nominal
Calcutta…Salt		Rs. [illegible] ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 per chaldron.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value	Paid up	Last dividend	Names	Cash Rates per Share
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.		
150,000	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	[illegible]	Bank of Bengal	1,430
40,000	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	[illegible] of Bombay New	776½
15,000	[illegible]	500	[illegible]	[illegible]es. Issue	21[illegible]
[illegible]	100	[illegible]	5 p.c.	[illegible]	1,12[illegible]
10,000	[illegible]	all	8 p.c.	[illegible] Mercantile Bk.	
				[illegible]	275
50,000	[illegible]	all	12 p.c.	[illegible] Bank	410 nl.
10,000	200	all	Nil.	[illegible] of I. & C.	150
[illegible]	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	National Bank of India	11[illegible]
10,000	250	all	[illegible]	[illegible]	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77 [illegible]	[illegible]	1,593
8,000	250	all	[illegible]	[illegible] Co. Ld.	100
750	2,000	2,000	30 p.c.	Mazagon Land	915 xd
1,000	[illegible]000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	472½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	[illegible]	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	239
—	£20	[illegible]	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	[illegible]		Ditto	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,126
—	£15	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
200	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	6,700
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,475
200	[illegible]	all	50 p.s.	Do New	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s	Broach Cotton Co	[illegible]
100	1,000	…	…	Carwar Company	1,100
500	7,580	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	5,500
250	4,000	all	25 ps.	East India Press Co.	2,400
150	[illegible]	all	500	Fort Press Co.	6,400
300	1,000	1,800	75 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	625
300	1,000	all	200 p.	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	1,600
250	3,000	1,467	75 p.	Imperial Press Co.	800
200	[illegible]	350	42½ ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	700
120	2,500	all	250 p.	Prince of Wales Press	2,100
200	1,000	250	…	Sassoon's Press Co.	400
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	460
100	1,000	750	…	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	850	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,650
450	..	..	…	Volkart United Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.	Albert Mills Co.	2,000
500	1,250	all	40p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,450
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,750
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,600
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
300	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,165
1,900	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	245
2,500	2,000	all	…	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,645
150	2,000	all	20 p.s	Great Eastern	2,3[illegible]0
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,170
2,500	1,000	all	140p.	Manockji Petit's	1,280
20[illegible]	1,000	a	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,260
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,275
690	2,500	2,400	116p.s	Royal	2,350
500	1,000	all	…	Soonderdas Spinning	1,300

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	105ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
1,000	50	all	4p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	160
1,000	50	all	1[illegible] ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	405
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	95	19½	—	Bank of China	1
—	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
—	…	…	—	East India Bank	1
—	200	18	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
—	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market remains in the same position, and prices show no alteration. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

750 pieces	Grey Madapollams	32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs.	at Rs.	2 2 3
1,000 ,,	White Jaconets	40 in. 20 yds.	at ,,	1 13 6
1,000 ,,	,,	40 in. 20 yds.	at ,,	2 4 0
1,000 ,,	Orange ,,	40 in. 20 yds	at ,,	2 10 0

COTTON.

The market closed dull, and prices showed no change whatever. The following purchases are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

800 candies	Dhollerah	at Rs. 196
50 ,,	Veerumgaum	at ,, 189
25 ,,	Kirklee	at ,, 209
30 ,,	Dhollerah, old	at ,, 150 to 153

YARNS.

The market continues steady, and prices have undergone no change. The following sales are reported to have taken place yesterday :—

9,[illegible]00 lbs.	Water No. 30's	at 11¾ as. per lb.
3,000 ,,	Mock Water No. 40's	at 12 ,,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Manilla (s) Jebe Adamson Leticia	Anderson Gaine Naroda	Hongkong, June 7 Liverpool, May 31. Zanzibar, May 18.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Agra (s) Evangeline	Sharp Adams	Coast and Calcutta. Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearences yesterday :—

Ship Roy George, Brown, to Calcutta.

Barque Twilight, Gerner, to Madras via Ganjam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—3rd July.

From Liverpool.

Murial, s, 1 hogshead portwine, Aldridge Selmon and Co.

From London.

Teviotdale, 100 cases brandy, J D'E[illegible].

Saladin, 25 cases brandy, C Bonnevialle and Co.

Bertram Rigby, 2 hhds. whisky, 2 cases old tom, 55 packages portw[illegible], 28 cases gin, the National Bank.

Virago, s, 20 packages hardware, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 50 barrels gunpowder, [illegible]dally Noorbhoy; 11 packages earthenware, 10 packages glassware, Ebram Peerma[illegible] and 50 drums linseed oil, Nusserwanji [illegible]; 25 cases gin, Manockjee Jamsetjee.

From [illegible]eaux.

Susanne, 1 cask white wine, Bonnevialle and [illegible]bille.

Glaneuse, 11 cases brandy, J D Rebelo.

From Trieste.

Aretusa, s, 8 cases beer, Reif Grandent [illegible]g and Co; 6 cases dye and 12 cases beer, A C Gumpert; 20 cases lithographic stones, J Neuberg.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3rd July.

For Liverpool.

Centurion, 300 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

Elcano, 250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

[illegible], 185 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

[illegible], s, 111 cwts horns, Jaicurrondass Hurrivullub; [illegible] Finlay Scott and Co.

For London.

Behar, s, 74 pieces E teeth, Remtoola Goolam Mahomed; 177 pieces E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

For Havre.

Behar, s, 50 bales cotton, Aspar Mooljee.

For Marseilles.

Behar, s, cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.

For Falmouth.

Re[illegible]le, 35 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Suez.

Behar, s, 2 cases shawls, S E Gubbay; 1 bundle shawls, Hajee Zamal Abedin.

For Hongkong.

[illegible], 20 cases shellacs, Jeewanjee Nowrojee; 25 [illegible], 1 bundle and 281 pieces E teeth and 1, case Cambay stones, Abedin Budroodin and Co; 25 bales twist, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 5 chests opium, Chunilall Dulcharam; 441 pieces E teeth, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 15 packages plums, Ebram Fuckeer Mamod.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 3rd July, 7-50 A.M.—Mail steamer Baroda from Bombay arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 3rd July, 11-20 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north, thermometer 79, rainfall 40 cents.

Carwar, 3rd July, 5-35 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·85, rainfall 2 inches 68 cents.

Mangalore, 3rd July, 9-45 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-east by south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·7, rainfall 1 inch 32 cents.

Tuticorin, 3rd July 5-45 P.M.—Weather fine, wind strong [illegible], thermometer 89, barometer 29·78.

Vizo[illegible], 3rd July, 6-??P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west high, thermometer 78, rainfall 3 inches 72 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—July 1.

Bolton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

July 2

Newman, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Civil Employ, on leave, from Mount Aboo.

DEPARTURES.—July 3.

Bennett, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Madras.

Reibie, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to return, to Madras.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 3.)

Military Department.

Lt E Hamilton, Ben S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The services of Asst Surg R M Wall, [illegible] at the disposal of Govt in the Genl Department.

Surg Major T B Beatty, M D, Civil Surgeon, Poona, is allowed furlough to Europe [illegible] from date of departure [illegible].

Lt O Chadwick, R E, Ex Engr, Aden, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State extensions of leave, on medical certificate, for the periods specified :—

Capt M H Nicolson, 6 months; Major H A Woolhouse, 3 months; and Asst Surg S Duckering, 6 months.

The following appointment is made :—

Col G R S Burrows, Infy, Offg Dy Qrmr Genl, to be confirmed in the appointment, vice Brig-Genl Shewell, appointed Qrmr General.

The following reversions in the Ordnance Dept are ordered :—Ag Condr, Jeremiah Kelly to revert to Sub-Condr, and Ag Sub-Condr William Wilson to Magazine Serjt, from the 25th ultº consequent on the return from furlough of Condr John Boyle.

Judicial Department.

Azum Bapoo Keshuvrao, Ag First Karkoon of Borsud, in the dist of Kaira, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class, under Sec 37 of of Act X of 1872, and is invested with the following additional powers :—

Power to hold inquests (Sec 135).

Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or commit for trial (Sec 141).

Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (Sec 518).

Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance (Sec 519).

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased, under Act X of 1872 to invest Messrs R B Worthington and E Hosking Mags of the first class in the district of Khandeish, with the following additional powers :—

Power to make over cases taken up on complaint, &c, to a Sub Mag (Sec 44).

Power to hear appeals from convictions by Mags of the second and third classes in the Talookas which are placed in their respective revenue charges (Sec 266).

Mr Hosking is also invested with powers under Acts XVIII of 1854 and IX of 1860.

H E in Council is also pleased under Act X of 1872, to invest Mr. J Pollen, Mag of the first class in the district of Khandeish, with the following additional powers :—

Power to hold inquests (Sec 135).

Power to entertain complaints of offences and receive police reports (Sec 141).

Power to entertain cases without complaint (Sec 142).

Powers to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction (Sec 157).

Power to sell suspicious or stolen property (Sec 417).

Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c, (Sec 518).

Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance (Sec 519).

Power to make orders &c, in local nuisance (Sec 521).

Under Act XIII of 1850, the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs Hoskings and Pollen, Mags of the first class in the district of Khandeish to exercise the power vested in a Mag of Police by the said Act.

Rao Saheb Hanamant Krishna, Mamlutdar of Kode, in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Mag of the Second class under Sec. 37 of Act X of 1872 and is invested with the following additional powers :—

Power to hold inquests (Sec 135).

Power to entertain complaints and receive police reports in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try (Sec 141).

Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (Sec. 518.

Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance (Sec 519).

Azum Balajee Luxmon, Awal Karkoon of Pimpulnair, in the district of Khandeish, is appointed to be a Mag of the third clas under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872, and is invested with the following addition as powers :—

Power to hold inquests (Sec 135).

Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try (Sec 141).

Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c, (Sec 518).

Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance (Sec 519).

Mr J F Fernandes, Hoozoor Dy Collr at Ahmedabad, performed the duties of the Supt of the Jail at that place from the 16th to the 23rd April 1873, both days inclusive.

Mr J Edwards, Hoozoor Dy Collr at Sholapore, performed the duties of the Supt of the Jail at that place during the undermentioned periods :—

From 18th to 29th March 1873, from 4th to 11th April 1873, and for the 25th and 26th April 1873.

Lt F M Hunter, Ag Cant Mag at Aden, is invested with Civil jurisdiction in the Aden Settlement under Sec 1 of Act III of 1859.

Capt T Trueman, Ag Asst Cant Mag, Poona and Kirkee, is invested, under Sec 12 of (Bombay) Act III of 1867, with powers to try breaches of Rules under Sec 9 of that Act within the Cant of Poona.

Mr J Woodward, first grade Inspector of Police, Hyderabad, acted as fifth grade Dist Supt of Police, Hyderabad, from the 15th May to the 11th June 1873, both days inclusive.

Mr G B Reid, Second Asst Collr and Mag of Ahmednuggur, acted also as Cant Mag of that place from the 7th to 14th May 1873, both days inclusive.

Mr Framjee Nuserwanjee, Hoozoor Dy Collr and Mag of the first class at Ahmednuggur, acted also as Cant Mag at that station from 5th to 14th April 1873, both days inclusive.

Mr G Druitt, Asst Collr in the Dist of Khandeish, is appointed to be a Mag of the first class, under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

Mr P Jacob is appointed Ry Mag, Thull Ghaut, and Cant Mag of Deolalee.

Mr. Jacob is also appointed to be a Mag of the first class, under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872, within the limits of the Mily Cant of Deolalee, and in the Nassick, Khandeish, and Tanna Districts.

Rao Saheb Rajaram Balvant, Mamlutdar of Rahri, and Rao Saheb Gunesh, Bhivrao, Mamlutdar of Ankola, in the district of Ahmudnuggur are appointed to be Mags of the second class under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

Revenue Department.

Mr P Jacob to be Asst to the Coll of Nassick.

Mr T H Leach to act as extra Second Asst Collr of Khandeish during the absence of Mr M B Baker, or until further orders.

Mr B B Oliphant, Asst Consr of Forests, third grade, has been allowed two months' privilege leave of absence from the 11th May 1873.

Mr G Druitt to be Asst to the Coll of Khandeish.

Mr Thomas Mulroney to be Supt of the Hill Station of Panchgunny, until further orders.

Mr J R Arthur, C S was allowed subsidiary leave from 3rd to 11th May 1873, both days inclusive, under Sec 15 (5) of the Civil Leave Code.

Major A T Moore, V C, Inspr in Chief, Cotton Dept, has been allowed three months' privilege leave from the 26th ult.

Mr Shripad Balajee Thakur, C S, passed an examination in Guzerathee language on the 30th April last.

General Department.

Asst Surg R M Wall, Genl Duty, Poona, to act as Supt of vaccination, Western Circle during the absence of Dr. T. Cody, or until further orders.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—

Latest Telegrams.

Weekly Commercial Letter.

Turf News and Club Gossip.

The Army.

The Navy.

The First Number of the New Series of the Overland Summary of the Bombay Gazette is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well-informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	July 4	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 5	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 16	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 14	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 26	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 0	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the Monsoon on Fridays, at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.		Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under :—

Friday …… July 4, at 5 P.M.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.

Monday …… July 14.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.

Saturday …… June 26

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies is reduced from 8 as. 8 pies to 6 as.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Saturday …… July 5, Noon.

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Wednesday …… July 16, Noon.

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Notice is hereby given, that under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape [illegible] to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for, Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	……	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Letters.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The [illegible] Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, [illegible] Bengal and all [illegible] Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 [illegible] at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding tolah [illegible] tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 3 annas [illegible] exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, [illegible] via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto*	,,	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto*	,,	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto*	,,	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto*	,,	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BRIND—June 28th, at Agra, the wife of M. J. Brind, Esq., of a son.

BUCHANAN—June 28th, at Bellary, wife of Colonel J. Buchanan, 4th Light Cavalry, of son.

MARRIAGE.

HICKS—PRENDERGAST—May 26th, at Bangalore, by the Reverend H. P. James, Frederick O. N. Hicks, Forest Department, [illegible] Anne Margaret, [illegible] daughter of Captain [illegible] European Veterans, late [illegible].

DEATHS.

AGANOOR—June 27th, at Calcutta, of heat apoplexy, A. J. Aganoor, Esq., aged 50 years, 1 month, and 18 days.

COOK—June 26th, at Annanasam Poliem Bungalow, Coimbatore District, Catherine Isabel, the beloved child of J. H. Cook, Esq., Revenue Settlement, aged 10 months.

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1873.

We this morning present our readers with an item of news which will be received with painful surprise throughout the Presidency, we may even say throughout India, as it affects the personal character of some officers of high standing in police employ. Information of certain gross irregularities connected with the accounts of the Poona police which was brought to the notice of Government months ago, induced the Government of Bombay to appoint a Commission to enquire into and report on these irregularities; and the report of this Commission, after being detained for a considerable time by the Police Commissioner, Southern Division, Mr. Havelock, was at the end of March sent in to Government. The report, we are informed, was discussed in Council on Friday last, and as a first instalment of the steps decided upon by Government, Colonel Henderson has been removed from the police, and declared ineligible for future employment in the department. Colonel Henderson, Colonel Torin Thatcher, and Captain Daniell are all implicated in misappropriation of public moneys to their own use, and we believe the case is so clear against them that it is said they must for the credit of the army be tried by court-martial. Colonel Stanley Scott, we are informed, has been offered the superintendentship of the police in the Poona district, vacated by Colonel Henderson. Further enquiries are being conducted, and a resolution of Government is being framed on the subject.

In one of Balzac's stories, one of the most curious of those which "Goëthe" said must have been, each of them *dug out of the heart of a woman*, there is a remarkable piece of conversation which has a peculiarly apt bearing on our present relations with Russia and France. The story is called "Le Curé du Village," and is an account of a horrible crime committed for love of a woman, who is the heroine of the book. The "Curé" endeavours to wean her from the continual brooding over the crime of her lover of which she felt herself the first cause, by directing her attention to the improvement of her property, and the consequent amelioration of her tenantry's condition. Among the characters introduced are a civil engineer and and a physician, and the former is the speaker in the fragment we wish to recall, or introduce, to our readers. He is holding forth on the English character, and ascribes to Cromwell's "Navigation Act" the *fierce pride*, their *point d'appui*, and the fact that they have become "the enemies of all other nations." That means of course the *commercial* enemies, in that they rarely allow any one else to settle where they can see a chance of profit to themselves by prior possession. The point of the speech is in the succeeding sentence, which runs as follows :—"But in spite of their Citadel of Malta, if France "and Russia understand the *rôle* of the Black "Sea and the Mediterranean, some day the route "through Asia by Egypt or by the Euphrates, "as opened up (*regularisé*) by new discoveries, "will kill (*tuera*) England, as the discovery of "the Cape of Good Hope ruined Venice." When we think that this was written between 1840 and 1850 it appears a very wonderful piece of foresight, though the prophecy is from the priest of a French Delphi, and therefore imbued with the national idea of the inevitable fall of England before the *great nation*. The Curé then takes up the thread, and says that he does not consider it possible for France and Russia to coalesce, on religious grounds. The, to him, "schism" of the Greek faith, is, he says, an insuperable obstacle to the developement of friendship and alliance between the two nations. This is, of course, the view of a priest only, not of a student of human nature, as was emphatically Balzac. Even *he* does not think that either nation alone is able to cope with England, on her own ground, the ocean; nor does he suppose that either could singly contest the possession of India with England, even though holding Egypt or the Euphrates Valley. That there would be a Suez Canal he probably never imagined. It is quite possible, if not probable, that we may, some day, have to dispute the passage to India with Russia, but we certainly do not think, though our reasons are not those of the good Curé, that France and Russia will ever act together against us. The two nations have but little in common apart from their possible agreement on Eastern questions. Their civilizations are distinct, and their modes of action are quite different. The national characters are antipodal; quite as much so as are the French and English. Furthermore, we do not think that the theatre of the French arms will ever be in the East, simply because the interests of France do not lie in that direction. That the route through Asia Minor, or through the Suez Canal, will be a matter of contention some, perhaps not distant, time, is not only possible, but very probable. Our opponent will be Russia alone, unless we should be at the same time engaged in a European war, which would of course be Russia's opportunity. The idea that England would, at some future time, fade, as Venice has faded, is nothing new, for history has shown that the Eastern trade has been the cause of the rise and fall of more than one nation. The conditions, however, have been widely different. In the case of Venice there was a people in advance of the rest of Europe in civilization, and in the nearest convenient spot geographically, for communication with India. But though her merchants did penetrate as far as Indian courts, in some few cases, she only took charge of Eastern merchandise when it had already crossed the regions where transport was difficult and dangerous. She was dependent on traders living under a foreign power for her supply of oriental goods, and when her wealth began to fail it was because other powers on an equal footing had obtained the right, and found the means, of trading with the East. England is very differently situated. She *owns* countries with which she trades, and, in case of war, can start from the very countries themselves. There is no European nation in a position to do this. Russia can attack by land and by sea on one side only; we can attack on both sides, and utilise the power of the very land which is likely to be the prize contended for. Our Punjabee and Goorka regiments would ask nothing better than to fight the Mussulman in his own land. We have whole races whose dream for generations has been the conquest of Persia; and that is what the end would be if Asia Minor ever became the battle-field of England and Russia.

India is a great prize, but there is no power equal to the task of taking it from us with our present advantages. Whether our power is secure here, is another question, and it is to that point it behoves us to look. "Balzac" saw the future, we fully believe; but he did not foresee the way in which the [illegible] of Egypt and the Black Sea will be played. If France knows her own interests, she is not likely to fight in order to help Russia to conquer India, though Russia is likely enough to attempt it for herself. The battle will not be fought on the Oxus; it is in Persia and Egypt that England's weakness lies. The north frontier will be secure enough.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

That portion of the public which peruses the pages of the *Indian Statesman* must have noticed two months ago a violent attack on Mr. Ballard, the Resident at Travancore, and for some time subsequently the paper kept up a dropping fire of small paragraphs against him which has gradually died out now. It was stated that Mr. Ballard did not give satisfaction to the Rajah, and that the *Statesman* was determined to exert its best efforts to relieve His Highness of the incubus. The style of this attack on an old Government servant of unblemished reputation was such as is unusual in modern Indian journalism. The *Statesman's* efforts to displace Mr. Ballard have failed because it rested its lever on a fulcrum of untrue statements. During five years Mr. Ballard has been on excellent terms with the Rajah and enjoyed the confidence of his Government. We have no doubt that the Editor believed the Rajah was a victim, and it may be considered his misfortune, rather than his fault, that he could not give vent to honest indignation in a style more suited to the taste of his, or at any rate of *our*, readers. But he cannot be absolved from blame in not guarding against one of the worst faults a journalist can commit, namely that of carelessly allowing his paper to become the mouthpiece of intrigues.

The *Indian Statesman* takes the liberty of reprinting our article upon its Hibernian reasons for raising its price "as an advertisement," says, "of the success of the *Indian Statesman.*" We are afraid that our contemporary is in desperate straits when it resorts to printing adverse remarks upon itself for purposes of advertisement. In this it is like Sir John Falstaff, who made capital out of the fun that was poked at his pot-stomach; or perhaps it more resembles the gentleman who thirsted for notoriety to such an extent that he wrote to an American editor, "For God's sake, make a leading article about my deformities; I want to be famous!" In departing for Calcutta, Mr. Robert Knight seems to have given his successor his benediction with the advice, "My son, make yourself notorious—honestly if you can—but make yourself notorious." This was Mr. Knight's own policy to a letter. He had only to be exposed in a fallacy or an ignorant assertion, and he would straightway print the exposure in his paper and draw the attention of his readers to it in a virtuous paragraph. Our contemporary is now to be complimented for so admirably recalling to the mind of the Bombay public a character which was recently presented on the local stage—that of "Mr. Meddle," a pettifogger in "London Assurance," who is fond of holding up his coattails and soliciting people to kick him in the hope that the assault may help him to get damages from them in a court of law. The state of mind which is capable of this conduct is not a sublime one, but so long as the *Statesman* remains in its present peculiar commercial mood it can easily afford to "hang sublimity!" At the risk of still further advertising a newspaper which is filled with such an ignoble passion for being advertised, we allude to one of the statements which it has made in reply to our previous remarks. "Our rates are *not* raised," it says. When we read this we cast our eyes to the top of its leading columns, and there read,—"We have to announce that in consequence of the demand for our up-country edition, it will be impossible for us longer to offer the *Indian Statesman* to non-subscribers at anna rates." If anna rates are not to be available to non-subscribers, what are? Obviously the anna and a quarter rate. It does not seem wise for our contemporary to quibble in the way it is doing since, practically, "in consequence of the demand for the up-country edition," every person who now purchases our contemporary outside the door of its house will feel unmistakably that its previous rates *are* raised. Our contemporary is at liberty to reprint these remarks also as an advertisement; we shall charge it nothing for them, notwithstanding that they will benefit it stupendously; and if it were not that it is in a frame of mind which is anxious to make the most of imputations of "envy and petty malice" of its own creating against those who assume to correct it, we would assure it that the *Bombay Gazette* has been moved by no feelings of jealousy in this matter at all. The *Statesman* and ourselves move in different and unmeeting orbits, and we have not the least objection to see its up-country circulation go on increasing until the price put upon its casual sales in the highways becomes prohibitive.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

FAREWELL OF THE SHAH.

COMMITTAL OF THE BANK FORGERS.

THE ACHEEN AFFAIR.

London, 2nd July.

The Shah bade farewell to Her Majesty the Queen to-day.

The Bank forgers have been committed for trial.

The demand for gold for Germany has ceased.

In the Dutch Chamber the Colonial Minister stated that no negociations were pending with regard to Acheen, but that it was probable the friendly rajahs would endeavour to induce the Sultan to negociate; he also stated that the Colonial Government was disposed to accept an honourable peace without suspending the war preparations, and that Holland would never entertain such conditions as those telegraphed from Penang.

London, 2nd July, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed dull. Surats dull and drooping.

Fair Dhollera, 6¼d.

At the Periodical Bidding for Government Bills on India the following allotments were made :

£239,000 to Calcutta.

£131,000 to Bombay.

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 10¼d. received in full, and on Bombay at the same rate in full.

The average rates of allotment were as follows :—

On Calcutta …… 1/10-25.

,, Bombay …… 1/10-25.

Arrival—S.s. Xantho.

Alexandria, 2nd July.

The following vessels have passed on the 28th ult. through the Suez Canal :—

Homeward bound—Juno, Muriel, and Corinna.

Only one person was killed and two wounded in the burning of the Mikado's palace at Yedo.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. F. C. Thomas, R. A. has been appointed Superintendent of Stationery at Madras.

The Fyzabad and Benares extension of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway is expected to be opened as far as Jounpore after the rains.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has fixed Jullundhur as the head-quarters of the Additional Commissioner of the Umritsur and Jullundhur Division.

The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* reports that on Sunday, the 22nd ult., at Dumoh, an attempt was made by a native servant to stab Miss King, daughter of the Civil Surgeon at that station.

Colonel Rundall, R. E., has been confirmed in the appointment of Inspector-General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

There is a report at Ceylon that a European regiment is to be sent to the island to take the place of the disbanded Ceylon Rifles, which will cost the island more than the maintenance of the old regiment.

The launching of a steamer in the [illegible] is always worth noting. On Tuesday [illegible] the Irrawaddy, a steamer for the Irrawaddy Flotilla and Burmese Steam Navigation, was successfully launched at Rangoon.

Mr. Cowan, who obtained notoriety by his [illegible] energetic treatment of the Kooka rebels, has presented a petition to the Viceroy for restoration to the Government service but Lord Northbrook regrets that he cannot comply with the appeal.

Amongst the items of expenditure in the accounts of the Madras Municipality is a sum of no less than Rs. 1,63,670 under the head of "Miscellaneous." The *Madras Times* very naturally says that the public would like to have a few particulars of the sums spent under this heading.

Not content with predicting the probable weather for one month in advance, "W." has made a step further, and has written to the *Madras Times* foretelling a disturbance on the Madras Coast from Masulipatam to Negapatam, culminating about the 8th or 9th of September. The disturbance is classed as "a gale with heavy rain."

We see from the Calcutta papers that Mr. William Nicholls, who has for many years been connected with the Bank of Bengal, and who has long held a high position as an auditor and accountant in connection with public companies, has resigned his position in the Bank, and joined Mr. Henty in business as Financial Agents, Auditors, and Accountants.

From Sholapore we learn that after a week's insufferably hot weather heavy rain fell on Saturday night last, over 4½ inches falling in less than twelve hours. There have been occasional showers since, and more rain is expected. The station is unusually full, several officers of the Survey Department having taken shelter there for the rains. Cricket flourishes. There is a demand, which has not yet been met, for golf and badminton, and an enthusiastically sporting member of Sholapore society has been heard to propose sky-races.

A Rangoon paper had lately to lament to the public that there was absolutely no news, and as if to confirm the statement the *Rangoon Gazette*, we notice, makes a leading article of an extract from a pamphlet about evaporation from the sea and the functions of air as regards vegetation. The editor introduces the extract somewhat thus—"Speaking of teak, we make the following extract," &c., &c.; but as there is not a single allusion to the great Burman product in the whole extract we are astonished at the editor's wonderful readiness of resource.

Sir Andrew Clark, of the Royal Engineers, has been appointed to succeed Sir Harry Ord as Governor of the Straits Settlements. The Singapore *Times* says—Rumour has it that Sir Andrew will come out with positive instructions to carry out the scheme for the defences of the Colony, which has been concocted in London but condemned here as not only unjust to these Settlements but utterly useless for any practical purpose; and trusts, for the honour of the Colonial office and for the sake of peace and harmony, that this rumour may prove unfounded.

A peculiarly impertinent letter appared in the *Times of India* the other day regarding the character of the first ward meeting and our report of the proceedings. Two of our staff were present at the meeting, and their eyes and ears bore unmistakable evidence to the noise and disorder which ruled the roast. Whether Bhicajee the Irrepressible was or was not the principal cause of the disturbances does not much matter, so long as it is admitted that there were disturbances, and "Reporter," whoever he is, ought to exercise a little more judgment before he attempts to contradict a report the truth of which his ill-advised letter in the *Times of India* simply confirms.

We learn from Ceylon that Kandy was lately in a state of great excitement in consequence of an attempt by a Budhist priest, who professes to be resolved on reforming the Budhist priesthood, to take possession of the Maligawa. He had succeeded in securing upwards of 4,000 followers, and it appears gave intimation of his intention to enter the Maligawa, the temple in which is deposited the tooth of Budha, and remove the sacred relic. The police were put in motion, and the entry into Kandy of the priest, who seems more mad than mischievous, was prevented Affidavits were sworn against the deluded creature, and upon depositions taken the priest was bound over to find bail in £100 for five months' or to be remanded to gaol for that period. He was unable to find the security required, and is now in gaol.

The *Straits Times* says—"The Netherlands Indian Government have issued a proclamation declaring a strict blockade of the kingdom of Acheen and all its dependencies, but the fact has not yet been officially made public here, though we publish a translation of the proclamation elsewhere. To enable the blockading vessels to remain on the Sumatra coast, the Dutch have established a coaling station at Deli, and a number of tongkangs have been recently purchased here and towed down to that port, to facilitate the landing or shipment of coals. This blockade of the entire coast, thus closing the pepper ports, does not say much for the good faith of the Dutch towards English traders who are interested in that trade, who were assured at the outset that every facility would be afforded for its development. Our own local Government, true to its policy of inaction as interpreted by the present Governor, remains perfectly apathetic, and very probably the blockade of the entire coast of Acheen may be established before the fact is officially announced here, whereby the interests and property of British subjects may be jeopardized."

MILITARY ITEMS.

A Torpedo Committee is at present sitting at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth. It consists of Captain Morgan Singer, R.N. (president), Captain George Stanley Bosanquet, R.N.; Captain Richard M. Blomfield, R.N.; Captain William H. Liddell, R.N. (secretary); Lieutenant-Colonel Stotherd, Royal Engineers; Commander Hector B. Stuart, and Lieutenant Hall R.N. We understand that the range of subjects submitted to the Committee is most extensive, and comprises everything relating to offensive and defensive torpedo warfare. We would suggest that the time has now arrived for all officers and others who have inventions of their own, to submit them for examination, as they will be sure of fair play, and much benefit might arise to the country by the development of ideas.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

The arrangements for the Autumn Manœuvres on Cannock Chase, so far as they are yet completed, are as follows :—The manœuvres will commence, as we stated some time since, on August 18, and be continued for close upon a month. Etching-hill, near Rugeley, has been fixed upon as the central point of operations, the camp of the General being pitched there. The force will be formed into three brigades, [illegible] brigade being stationed at Wolseley-bri[illegible] the north, another at Beaudesert, on the east, and the third at Hednesford, towards the western boundary of Cannock Chase. The head-quarters of the Commissariat Department will be near the railway station at Rugeley. Among the auxiliaries under orders to join the army are the Dumfriesshire Militia, the [illegible] Lancashire Militia, and the 1st Derbyshire [illegible] Volunteers. —*Ibid.*

Lieutenant-General W. G. Brown [illegible] been awarded the colonelcy of the 83rd [illegible], vacant in consequence of the death of General E. P. Buckley. General Brown entered the service July 7, 1825; became Lieutenant, May 11, 1830; Captain, May 10, 1844; Major, January 15, 1849; Lieutenant-Colonel, December [illegible], 1849; Colonel, November 28, 18[illegible]; Major-General, April 29, 1864; and Lieutenant-General, May 23, 1872. He served throughout the Punjab Campaign, and was present with the 24th Foot at the passage of the Chenab, and battles of Sadoolapore and Chillianwallah [illegible] and as Major of the 29th Regiment at the battle of Goojerat (medal with two clasps).—*Ibid.*

TURF NEWS AND CLUB G[illegible]

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPOND[illegible])

LONDON, [illegible]

The Shah is to be here on the [illegible] [illegible] and will receive a right ro[illegible] [illegible] Henry Rawlinson, Colonel Sir A. Campbell, [illegible] Bourke, a brother of the late Lord Mayo, and [illegible] Grey have, by orders of Her Majesty, pr[illegible] Brussels to greet the King of Kings, [illegible]pany him to England. The arrangements [illegible] are such as should impress the Eastern [illegible] him eye proof of those powers al[illegible] guard our island ho[illegible] and Albert, the [illegible] class will be closely accompanied fro[illegible] ironclads, the Audacious, the Va[illegible] Devastation. These will salute the [illegible] escort the Shah to mid-channel, where, [illegible] land, he will be met by eight other [illegible] line-of-battle ships drawn up in two lines, and these will fall in with the procession. The Shah on nearing Dover will find eight more huge men-of-war arrayed to receive him, whose batteries, together with those of the land forces, will open to welcome him. This powerful fleet will include the Agincourt, the Northumberland, and the Black Prince mounting twenty-eight heavy guns. The Achilles, Hercules, Sultan, Monarch, Hector, and others will help to swell the number. Nor will this superb ocean spectacle exhaust the programme of our naval exhibition, for on the 23rd instant Nasr-ed-din will be conducted to Portsmouth, where he will not only see the finest dockyard in the world, the batteries which guard the entrance to it, and the whole system of land defence, but at Spithead he will see a yet grander gathering of the maritime fighting power of Great Britain, and the friendly greeting of Admiral Humby's two hundred heavy guns will long ring in his ears. The fleet will not get under weigh but will be inspected by the Queen and her guest in line formation at anchor as was the case when the Sultan visited this country. The Shah has purchased from Herr Krupp ten batteries of six pounders and five of four-pounders, in all sixty guns. He will be shown something of our military strength also, and a memorandum has been issued from the Horse Guards, giving notice that Her Majesty having been pleased to command that a review shall take place in Windsor Great Park on or about the 24th June, His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the arrangements. The review will be held at five p.m., on the ground which extends between the Long Walk and Queen Anne's Ride, and the following troops will take part therein :—Royal Horse Artillery—two batteries, 10 officers, 260 men, and 251 horses; 1st Life Guards—24 officers, 240 men, and 264 horses; 2nd Life Guards—24 officers, 240 men, and 254 horses; Royal Horse Guards—24 officers, 240 men, and 264 horses; 6th Dragoon Guards—22 officers, 250 men, 372 horses; 7th Hussars—20 officers, 300 men, and 320 horses; 13th Hussars—24 officers, 350 men, and 372 horses; Royal Artillery—two batteries, 10 officers 210 men, and 175 horses; Grenadier Guards—1st Battalion, 26 officers and 550 men; 2nd Battalion, 26 officers and 550 men; 3rd Battalion, 26 officers and 550 men; Coldstream Guards—1st Battalion, 26 officers and 550 men; 2nd Battalion, 26 officers and 550 men; Scots Fusilier Guards—1st Battalion, 26 officers and 550 men; 1st Battalion, 7th Fusiliers—26 officers and 400 men; 2nd Battalion 16th Regiment—26 officers and 450 men; 93rd Highlanders—26 officers and 400 men; 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—26 officers and 400 men; total—418 officers, 7,140 men, and 2,327 horses. There will also be a grand review of Artillery at Woolwich. In the meantime the Continental papers are amusing their readers with the Shah. We are told that His Persian Majesty travels with 30,000 kilogrammes of luggage, not including his horses and hounds, and that he makes presents of jewellery and precious stones to all the Princesses he comes across. The Queen of England is to receive a necklace of brilliants worth half a million. According to the Koran he is forbidden to tread any other soil than that trodden by true believers! To remedy this little drawback, the Shah has ingeniously placed a lining of earth from his own country between the soles of his boots! He never uses a pocket-handkerchief twice, and when he has done with it he throws it away. Mdlle Cora Pearl is coming over to greet His Majesty. These and other statements are now going the round of the Paris press.

The Tichborne trial seems interminable. I do not think it can be finished under three months, and the nation will have in feeing counsel and collecting evidence to expend some £30,000. The trial is a great campaign with excellent generals on either sides, and after a year or a year and a half's strife the victor will in all probability find his success upset by some technical flaw. To minutely follow the course of the trial is beyond me; I must leave that to half-pay officers, sucking barristers and persons without a profession but with a competency, who daily crowd Westminster Hall. I hope the vast young forest of horsehair to be seen in the three benches sacred to the bar may gain ample forensic knowledge from the incessant wrangling of the counsel over technical trivialities and from the Lord Chief Justice's acuteness and vigilance. Having a very lively recollection of the sensitiveness of certain parties connected with the Court of Queen's Bench I must be extremely cautious of speaking of its proceedings, but I am firmly convinced that, ugly as matters now look for the Claimant, the trial will end in nothing. The Stonyhurst evidence is over, and that of the young Baronet's life in the Carbineers is now being heard. It is not for me to speculate what will be the line of defence set up by Dr. Kenealy; but apart from all the wild surmises now circulated, we may rest assured that he will produce some, if not all the witnesses, who on the previous trial swore that the Claimant is the missing Baronet. It is said that the worthy Dr. has a trump card to play in the person of Arthur Orton himself, who can be produced. What glorious laws this free, wise, and practical nation possess! How beautifully perfect is our mode of trial! Why, an acquittal or condemnation can possibly be obtained in the space of twelve to eighteen months! The thesis Mr. Hawkins undertook to prove is that the Claimant is in fact Arthur Orton, the son of a Wapping butcher, and that I think he will fail to do. But let us away from the stifling passages of Westminster to the breezy Heath of Ascot, from that meek and patient crowd that takes its pleasure so sadly to the joyous lawn, the boxes, and the course.

What a charming place is Ascot, and if you cannot afford 50 gs. for a team or 42 gs. for a barouche to go there by road, the best way to reach the course is to train it to Virginia Water, from whence to the Grand Stand there are six of the pleasantest miles in England to drive over. The lawn was fresh and green as ever, though the grass was a little too long for comfortable pic-nics, especially when the rain began to fall as it did on the Cup day. The gardens were gay with rhododendrons in full bloom and charming toilets, the staircases newly carpeted, and the boxes had been polychromed anew. The only thing wanting was the sun. The costumes were marvellous, savagely so. Some were most eccentric, theatrical and *bizarre*. I never saw greater successes in the milliner's art nor yet more barbarous failures. Eccentricity of costume here reached its height. Many of the ladies in the Grand Stand lawn might have taken a valuable hint for the studied elegance, neatness, and quietness of the royal lady's dress who graced the royal box. In these days of paint and enamel few ladies can stand the test of a costume of creamy white, white bonnet, white veil, and white shoes, so fluffy and so cool. Those that cannot, rush into combinations of colour and become walking advertisements of bad taste. I do not say that there was no good taste, and some of these artistic combinations of colour were really very artistic. One lady whose beautifully cut face showing the thoroughbred in every feature, with her soft natural complexion, glossy brown hair, and haughty well rounded yet slim figure, dressed in airy white, the forehead under the

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[illegible] the side garnished with a bunch of [illegible] was one of the most beautiful conceptions of [illegible] I ever had the good luck to gaze on, the creamy [illegible] the dress being relieved by a broad black sash. Another, too, in simple white muslin, decorated with a looped sash of the yellow, red, and black colours of "I Zingari" Cricket Club. What think you of a cob[illegible] of "Bodlay Blue," the blue of the peacock's neck [illegible] cleverly with tulle, and a tunic of [illegible]—very lovely I can tell you—or [illegible] and silk of a brown dashed with [illegible] sashes and bows of Eton blue ribbon [illegible] over the queer coloured brown? [illegible] with auburn hair can wear nothing more becoming. One lady appeared in deep carmine from head to heel and looked very hot, indeed scorching. The royal party were loudly cheered—no mistake about that—when they came on the ground. Lord Cork, the Master of the Buckhounds, in olive green, his tall elegant figure showing off the neat uniform to perfection, and what a perfect gentleman is his thorough-bred hack the dark brown Mardoff attracted some attention. The Huntsmen and whips in their scarlet and gold make a brave show, as do the attendants in their dark green velvet costumes. The Princess of Wales wore the colours of Cambridge, but her sister-in-law [illegible] her sports those of the sister University. Very little time was lost after the arrival of the royal *cortege* in proceeding with the actual business of the first day. Passing over the [illegible] Stakes, and only referring to the Maiden Plate as being produced in the winner Sugarcane, by [illegible], a colt of good promise as is the [illegible] I shall [illegible] the race of the day—THE PRINCE OF WALES' [illegible] to the withdrawal of Doncaster, [illegible] match between Kaiser and [illegible], and it was supposed that, aided by [illegible] 7lb. allowance Mr. Merry's Highland Laddie would just beat the [illegible]. The race itself was a vindication [illegible] the first and second for the Two Thousand and the two dead heaters for second place in the Derby. In this instance they had to go just one furlong further and finish up, from the turn home, a steep hill.

The Prince of Wales' Stakes, of 50 sovs each, h ft, with 1,000 added, for three-yr-olds, [illegible] 8st 10lb, fillies 8st 5lb; penalties and allowances; the owner of the [illegible] received 200 sovs, and the owner of the third [illegible] of the stakes. New Course (about 1 mile [illegible]

[illegible] Skirmisher [illegible] 8st 5lb [illegible] (Maidment) 1
[illegible] Gang Forward [illegible] (T. Chaloner) 2
[illegible] (Fordham) 3
[illegible] 8st 8lb [illegible] (Jewitt) 0
[illegible] 8st 10lb [illegible] (T. Osborne) 0
[illegible] Townshend, 8st 10lb. (F. Webb) 0
[illegible] Buckland, 7st 12lb [illegible] (Newhouse) 0
[illegible] The Preacher, 8st 10lb [illegible] (Custance) 0
[illegible] Merry's Highland Laddie, 8st 8lb [illegible] (Jeffery) 0

Betting [illegible] on Gang Forward, 3 to 1 agst Kaiser, 5 to 1 agst Highland Laddie, 100 to 6 agst Suleiman, and 20 to 1 agst Combat.

[illegible] running at a slow pace for some little distance [illegible] The Preacher rushed to the fore, making tremendous running, which he kept up till making the final bend for home, when Gang Forward assumed the lead amidst the wildest excitement. Half way up the distance Kaiser, running as straight as an arrow, collared him, and after a punishing finish defeated him by a head. Kaiser, Mr. Savile, and Maidment received quite an ovation. Time 2-53. I may here mention the cause of Kaiser's not starting for the Grand Prix, [illegible] race Doncaster so unexpectedly collapsed. Mr. Savile's horse has an unfortunate name, and he would not bring out on French soil a horse having the name of Kaiser, a word very likely to hurt the susceptible feelings of the French people, a delicate consideration which they will fully appreciate. At Doncaster, Boiard, the winner, will have to measure his strength with Kaiser, and will assuredly be defeated by this slinking son of Skirmisher. Gang Forward swerved a little from sheer fatigue, not from want of courage, and Chaloner could not keep him straight. This is laid down to a broken stirrup leather, but the horse was quite pumped out, and Kaiser is undoubtedly the better stayer of the two. At a mile, Gang Forward wins by a head; at a mile and a half they are level; add one furlong more and Kaiser's head is in front. Make up the mile and three-quarters on the galloping Doncaster St. Leger course and how will it be? I say Kaiser by a length, though this ground will suit the chesnut better than any on which they have yet met. In the Ascot Stakes Mr. Savile's colours, worn by Maidment, were again successful, this time in a canter after a very severely run race, the time being 4-33½, Houghton has been done in much less.

[illegible] Ascot Stakes, of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 200 added; winners extra. Two miles and a half; 49 subs., 35 of whom paid 5 sovs each.

[The figures preceding the owners' names correspond with the numbers on the card.]

[illegible] H. Savile's Uhlan, by The Ranger—La [illegible], 4 yrs, 7st 12lb [illegible] (Maidment) 1
[illegible] Lefevre's Houghton, 5 yrs, 7st 12lb [illegible] (Newhouse) 2
[illegible] Aylesbury's Vanderdecken, 4 yrs, [illegible] (T. Cannon) 3
Mr. [illegible] R. Marshall's Shannon, 5 yrs, [illegible] (Hunt) 0
[illegible] Houldsworth's Falkland, 6 yrs, [illegible] (T. Osborne) 0
[illegible] Queen Mab, 5 yrs, 7st 4lb [illegible] (Huxtable) 0
[illegible] Osborne's Chief Ranger, 3 yrs, [illegible] (F. Archer) 0
[illegible] Johnstone's Lady Newby, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb [illegible] (Fager) 0
[illegible] Crowe's Ada, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb [illegible] (Hamshaw) 0

Betting [illegible] to 30 agst Vanderdecken, 7 to 2 agst Shannon, 9 to [illegible] agst Uhlan, [illegible] to 1 each agst Chief Ranger and Queen Mab, and 10 to 1 agst Houghton.

Till they reached the stand the pace was mere crawling, but at this point Falkland, one of the finest goers I ever beheld, increased it. Three-quarters of a mile from home the pace was severe enough for anything, Uhlan and Chief Ranger passing Queen Mab and closing with Falkland. At the bend Mr. Houldsworth's horse retired, and Shannon and Vanderdecken, heavily bandaged, drew up to the leading division. Half way up the hill, however, Uhlan had everything settled and came sailing away by himself, winning in a canter by full a dozen lengths. Shannon was stopped or could have been second, Houghton only being there on sufferance, as all the others were pulling up.

In the Queen's Stand Plate Prince Charlie never galloped and won anyhow by a couple of lengths. A wonderful animal is this great roarer. For Her Majesty's Gold Vase there was a very select field of seven, "the" followers of the Baron" being very sweet on the Leger winner Hannah, but Busby, coming with a very timely rush, won the trophies with Thorn, the only real stayer King of Trumps has ever begotten. The two miles were got over in 3-46, but the running made by Dutch Skater, who carried 9.10, was but slow. The winner of the Winchester Biennial last week, Lemnos by Thunderbolt, was overlooked, though a really good looking colt, and allowed to start for the valuable Biennial at 10 to 1, which he won very cleverly from Spectator, Mr. Bristow's (Padwick of Hill Street fame) Couronne de Fer being a bad third. Then Cremorne walked over for the Triennial, looking hard as nails and beautiful as a picture, so straightway I went and broke the tenth commandment, thereby ending the first day of the meeting.

In the Royal Hunt Cup a piece of plate, value 300 sovs, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, or all ages; winners extra. New mile. 73 subs.

[illegible] Winslow, by Lord Clifden—[illegible], 4 yrs, 8st 9lb [illegible] (Fordham) 1
[illegible] Lefevre's [illegible] Reine, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb [illegible] (Newhouse) 2
[illegible] Oxford Mixture, 3yrs, [illegible] (Morbey)
Baron Rothschild's Laburnum, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb [illegible] (French) 0
Mr. F. Fisher's Helmet, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb [illegible] (Webb) 0
Mr. Brayley's [illegible]car, 6yrs, 8st 2lb (car 8st 3lb) [illegible] (Cannon) 0
Mr. T. [illegible] Moorlands, 6 yrs, 8st 2lb [illegible] (T. Chaloner) 0
Mr. R. [illegible] Lilian, 4 yrs, 8st [illegible] (Maidment) 0
Mr. J. Merry's Mozart, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb [illegible] (Hopper) 0
Mr. [illegible] The Druid, 4 yrs, 7st 6lb [illegible] (Spencer) 0
Sir [illegible] Osano, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb [illegible] (F. Jeffery) 0
[illegible] Alava, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb [illegible] (Huxtable) 0
Mr. W. [illegible] The Pearl, 5 yrs, 7st 4lb [illegible] (Constable) 0
Mr. [illegible] by Lord Clifden—Theobalds, [illegible] (Loates) 0
[illegible] Silvester, 4yrs, 6st 12lb [illegible] (Chandler) 0
[illegible] Chivalrous, 3yrs, 6st 11lb [illegible] (Major) 0
Mr. T. [illegible] Walker's Catalpa, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb [illegible] (G. Prince) 0
[illegible] Wolfhall, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb (car 6st 11lb) [illegible] (Lowe) 0
Lord Wilton's Bermason, 5yrs, 6st 9lb (car 6st 10lb) [illegible] (Ashworth) 0
Mr. R. [illegible] Lord Gough, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb [illegible] (C. Wood) 0
Mr. [illegible] Team, aged, 6st 5lb [illegible] (Mills) 0
Mr. T. V. Morgan's Corinthus, 5 yrs, 6st 4lb [illegible] (C. Archer) 0
Mr. Johnstone's [illegible] Bras de Fer, 3 yrs, 6st 3lb [illegible] (Elliott) 0
Mr. J. [illegible] Houldsworth's [illegible] My Lord, 3 yrs, 6st [illegible] (Brown) 0
Prince Batthyany's Carholme, 4 yrs, 6st [illegible] (F. Archer) 0
Mr. Spencer's Boatman, 3yrs, 5st 9lb (car [illegible]) [illegible] (Glover) 0
Mr. Bowes's The Bhootan, 4yrs, 5st 7lb, (car [illegible]) [illegible] (Orbell) 0

Betting [illegible] agst Lord Gough, 7 to 1 agst Helmet, 8 to 1 agst [illegible], 10 to 1 agst Wolfhall, 16 to 1 each agst Moorlands, Reine, The Pearl, and Oxford Mixture, 20 to 1 each agst Winslow, [illegible], 25 to 1 each agst Laburnum, [illegible] to 1 each agst Alava and [illegible], 33 to 1 each agst Carholme and Boatman, and 40 to 1 each agst Corinthus and Bras de Fer.

Fordham's riding was splendid in the extreme, reminding one of some of his wondrous feats at Newmarket. The victory of Winslow with this heavy weight proves what a chance he must have had for last year's Derby, and how, but for the kick he got from John Billington, he must have paid his way. Soucar looked particularly well and is a very nice horse of the [illegible] stamp. Moorlands, too, looked extremely well. After two or three false starts the twenty-seven, except Helmet and The Bhootan, got well off, the bright red jacket of Alava being seen at the head of affairs, and really it was the prettiest affair I ever saw, the broad line being on very even terms till a quarter of a mile from home, where the favourite and Carholme fell away beaten and Oxford Mixture held the lead. Reine now raced for the lead and wrested it from the gray filly seemingly having the race in hand. But at the distance the "demon jockey" brought out Winslow, and with his superior strength rode little Newhouse, who also rode with great determination, out of it by a neck, whilst three lengths off came Oxford Mixture. The race was snatched out of the fire. Inside of "White William" George Fordham is no welcome customer. Sugarcane, the winner of the Maiden Plate on Tuesday, was again victorious in the Two-year-old Triennial; Gang Forward had the Ascot Derby at his mercy from first to last, and The Preacher, who made such relentless running in the Prince of Wales' Stakes; walked off with the Visitors' Plate. In the Biennial Stakes nothing could make Kaiser do more than canter, while beauteous Marie Stuart, running with great fire, galloped Wild Myrtle and Silver Ring to a standstill in the Coronation Stakes and came at once [illegible] for the St. Leger. So easily did she win that [illegible] say how much she had in hand. [illegible] been blistered on the throat. Yesterday was a black one for the betting fraternity, for every favourite won. Thus in the St. James' Palace Stakes, Gang Forward played with Highland Laddie. Sugarcane was for the third time this meeting heralded a winner. Drummond had no difficulty in polishing off a very select field in the Windsor Handicap, Winslow, steered by Custance, being second.

The Gold Cup, value 500 sovs, given from the fund, and added to a subscription of 20 sovs each; the owner of the second horse received 50 sovs out of the stakes; weight for age; mares and geldings allowed 3lb. To start at the Cup post, and go once round (about 2½ miles). 22 subs.

[The figures preceding the owners' names correspond with the numbers on the card.]

10. Mr. Savile's Cremorne, by Parmesan—Rigolboche, 4 yrs, 9st 10lb [illegible] (Maidment) 1
5. M. Lefevre's Flageolet, 3 yrs, [illegible] (Newhouse) 2
2. M. P. Aumont's Revigny, 4 yrs, [illegible] (Carratt) 3
3. Mr. R. N. Batt's Thorn, 3 yrs, [illegible] (Busby) 0
6. M. Lefevre's Eole II, 5 yrs, [illegible] 0
8. Baron Rothschild's Corisande, [illegible] (T. French) 0
9. Baron Rothschild's Hannah, 5 yrs, [illegible] (Parry) 0

Betting [illegible] agst Thorn, 6 to 1 agst Flageolet, 10 to 1 agst Corisande, 20 to 1 [illegible] Eole II. and Revigny, and 100 to 8 agst Hannah.

[illegible] need pause but little. The Baron's pair forced the running, Cremorne lying lengths off last of all till fairly in the line for home, when Maidment gave him his head, and in an instant, aided by that wonderous hind action, he was in front, and coming away at every stride up the hill, cantered in by eight lengths. Flageolet was long in front of Revigny. Encassis by [illegible] Athol, a very nice colt indeed, won the New Stakes, Prince Charlie made mincemeat of Drummond in the All Aged Stakes. After a very severe race Kaiser, running with the most indomitable pluck, beat Chopette by a neck for the New Biennial, and Tom Chaloner on Magic Lantern won the £100 Plate. My selections for to-day are, Alexandra Plate, Cremorne; Queen's Plate, Corisande; Twelfth Triennial Stakes, Silver Ring; Ascot Plate, Drumstick or Chief Ranger; Plate of 100 sovs, Grand Flaneur; First Class Wokingham, Carmelite; Second Class, Carholme or Lowlander. Space forbids me to write more; moreover, I shall hardly get to Ascot in time to see my predictions verified.

THE RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "INDIAN STATESMAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Indian Statesman* of to-day comments in a curious fashion upon the remarks made in your yesterday's issue regarding the advance in price of that immaculate journal. He says, "*our rates are not raised.* . . . . but we do not choose to deliver it any longer free of charge to unregistered subscribers." Query—Is the *Indian Statesman* delivered free of charge to *registered* subscribers—that is, at 1 anna per copy? The above quotation would lead one to suppose that such is the case, but on a reference to the *Indian Statesman's* advertised rates, I find that the lowest rate at which the paper is sold to subscribers paying yearly in advance is 1¼ anna per copy, while monthly subscribers paying this in advance have to pay a little over 1½ anna per copy. Will the editor, who is so expert at making the worse appear the better reason, be so good as explain the discrepancy, otherwise the whole matter must be looked upon as a *ruse de guerre* unworthy of an ordinary mortal, but much more of a *Statesman.*

A CONSTANT READER.

3rd July.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 10.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

The Committee met again to-day after the Whitsuntide holidays. Mr. Ayrton presided. After the Committee had deliberated for a short time in private,—

Lord Lawrence was requested to take his seat at the witness's table and his examination was proceeded with. His Lordship was first interrogated as to the permanent settlement, regarding which he expressed a decidedly favourable opinion. He ascribed the marvellous prosperity of Bengal to the introduction of that settlement by Lord Cornwallis rather than to the many miscellaneous causes which were usually assigned to account for that prosperity. No doubt many blunders had been committed in connection with the permanent settlement, but the general result had been in the highest degree satisfactory. He thought it would be expedient to extend it to the whole of India upon the conditions proposed by Sir Charles Wood in 1862, namely, that 80 per cent. of the cultivable land belonging to each particular village or district should first be brought under cultivation. As to the disputed question whether it was competent to levy rates or taxes from land subject to the permanent settlement, he thought that special rates or cesses for the construction of district roads or other useful local purposes might be justifiably imposed in the permanently settled provinces, because Lord Cornwallis in introducing the permanent settlement had no intention of barring future improvements. His object was to introduce a definite yearly land revenue in place of the variable demands made by native governors. He also expressed an opinion in favour of a permanent income-tax with a high minimum of assessable income and a low rate of tax.

The Chairman—There is a tendency under our rule for the population in towns rather to increase and accumulate wealth. The accumulation of wealth is only among certain classes. The mass of the people in towns is excessively poor and have great difficulty in earning their livelihood; but the upper classes, particularly among Hindoos, have a tendency to accumulate great wealth. And that class escapes all taxation?—Just so. They built better houses, and their living is superior to what it was in former days. But the great mass of individuals don't increase their wealth. I have known in Delhi and other places men who were worth lacs and lacs of rupees, and if I had not known them personally I would have supposed that they were barely above want.

You could not distinguish such a man from his clerk on a few rupees a month?—No; I knew such a man in Delhi when I was Collector there, who drove about in a cart with a pair of bullocks, and the whole concern was not worth Rs. 150. It was very difficult to get at that man in an indirect way, and what you get out of him by an income tax is worth nothing.

With regard to one of the resources of indirect taxation which is capable of increase, have you directed your attention to the salt tax?—Yes, I went into the subject most carefully, and I must say that I ought to know something about it, for I have seen the working of it for the last forty years. My attention was first directed to the salt tax when I was Collector in the south of Delhi. In that district there are some of our salt works, and beyond that are the great salt works of the Sambhur Lake. Not many years before that we maintained a good deal of the old system of transit and town duties which have been so fully described to the Committee by Sir Charles Trevelyan. That system came to be greatly modified, a great part of the transit duties being swept away, but the town duties remained. To make up for the loss of revenue the salt tax was very much increased and a very strong Customs line was established. From Rs. 1-8 per maund the salt rose to Rs. 2 per maund, and it has now come to Rs. 3. In Bengal the rate is Rs. 3-8 per maund, and in the N. W. Provinces the rate is Rs. 3 [illegible] the Punjab there are mountains of salt. Between the Jhelum and the Indus there are 100 miles of salt, and that extends beyond the Indus into the country of Kohat. The salt in Rajpootana and the Punjab was obtainable by the Government for quite a nominal sum, but you sell it at an enormous and excessive price. There are people in Rajpootana, across the border, having their salt for a mere trifle, while on our side of the border they are paying excessive prices. Across the frontier the same thing takes place, the people obtain their salt for a few annas. Now the people must feel that, although they do not complain. They are as intelligent as we are, and I am persuaded in my mind that they feel it very much. I do not see how they can complain. Attempt to raise the duty in the Trans-Indus district, and see what a commotion you would raise. Why, one of the worst wars we had on the border arose from persons without authority of the Government closing some of the mines with the intention that the rates should be raised. The whole country was up, and we had a tremendous struggle, and we had some severe fighting. We have ever since taken the greatest care never to raise the price of salt over the Indus, and it was natural to expect that if the people on the west side of the Indus manifested so much feeling the people on the east side would show it also.

Then do you think the tax should be reduced?—I should rejoice to see it reduced. I would not however repeal it. I think that in moderation it is a very fair tax.

A kind of poll tax?—Yes a kind of poll tax raised from men from whom you would not get anything otherwise.

Do you think the high price of salt limits consumption?—I would speak with reservation on that subject. There has been a great discussion upon it. My own view is that it limits consumption very considerably. I believe that a good deal of the loss of cattle in India arises from the want of salt. People deny that; but I have a very strong opinion on the subject. Every man who values his horses and cows takes care to give them salt. We all give our horses salt in England, and in hot climates it is more necessary than here. At any rate, I think it is very important that the salt should be moderately cheap.

What are the rates on the different sides of the Indus?—In the Trans-Indus district the rates are 2 annas and 4 annas per maund at the different mines, including duty and everything, as against Rs. 2 and 3 in the Cis-Indus provinces.

That would be a very serious increase in taxation to the people?—I think it is. I may say the salt revenue keeps up wonderfully. I don't think the Sikhs got more than 4 lacs of rupees out of the salt revenue, and out of that they had to pay the cost of management. I think we get 40 or 50 lacs.

This revenue from salt would be an increasing revenue as the population increases?—I think so.

Notwithstanding it is oppressive, do you think it can be maintained?—Yes I think it can. In Western India the rate has not been so high. The policy has been to raise the tax in Bombay till it reaches an equality with the higher rates; but the policy I advocated was to reduce the salt tax in Northern India gradually downwards until we had a uniform tax. It would be saving us a great deal of money in the way of Customs lines.

It may be convenient to ask you at this point if you have considered the question of the opium revenue; do you think it is desirable to change the Bengal system to the Malwa system in future?—I have not that local knowledge regarding opium which I have of the salt question; but I have studied the question as Governor-General. It was under consideration at different times to introduce the excise system, which is the Malwa system, and to do away with the Bengal system. I think it would be a good thing if we would get rid of the Bengal system and introduce the other; but I would not like to undertake it. I have no doubt in my own mind you would lose a large amount of revenue, although it would be well if you can do it. But I think you cannot spare the revenue.

Do you think there would be any great difficulty in the way of supervising if the excise system was introduced into Bengal?—There would be very considerable. You now get all that the excise duty [illegible] you, *plus* a great deal of the profit of cultivation. If you make it an excise system, all that would go. I doubt whether you would not lose 1½ or 2 millions sterling. If it was a question of moderate loss we could afford, I would not hesitate to accept it; but I think it is quite hopeless you can expect to get the revenue.

Have you any reason to suppose that in the contracts made by the Government for cultivation any oppression is used towards the cultivators, or do they get as good a remuneration as by any other means?—I think he gets a better price for his cultivation than he would from a trading cultivator. Twelve years ago it was said there was oppression, and Government had made close enquiries and it was, not found that such was the case. I think the cultivator is in better circumstances under Government than he would be under a trader. I think a trader would not deal with him so liberally or considerately as the Government.

And under Government he would be protected against the usurer?—Yes.

Does it occur to you that any other source of taxation can be found in India than those which now exist?—I am not prepared to mention any source of revenue which I conceive it would be politic to raise. Succession duties and taxes of that kind have been constantly talked of; but I went into the question and came to the conclusion that it was unwise to impose them. A tobacco tax would really be an additional tax on the land, and if it was an excise it would really come upon the poor man. Next to his salt, tobacco is really the great thing with him.

I will now ask your opinion on the question of decentralisation of taxation; have you directed your attention to it, and do you consider that the system of the Government as carried out is a desirable system?—It was suggested during my Governor-Generalship, but I was adverse to it. I thought that what was wanted really in India was to keep the local Governments in order, was to make them careful not to exceed their estimates, and what was wanted was reconstruction. And I thought that to allow that partial system of decentralisation would be in the nature of an encouragement to those who had hitherto required to be kept in order.

You objected to the idea that the local Government was to be allowed to increase its expenditure by means of taxation and by local taxation coming into contact with imperial taxation?—Yes; I did not think it was expedient. People say that the tendency of it would be that it would save constant collision between the Governor-General and the local Government. With regard to the local Governments, if they were careful, the Government of India would encourage them; but if they were not careful it is the duty of the Governor-General, even at the risk of collision, to restrain them. But I do not think much of that question. With regard to the idea that the decentralization scheme would make men more economical: practically, the local Government had very great power in every respect, and it more depended on the idiosyncracy and character of the individual ruler than any relaxation of rules, whether he was careful or not.

Has your attention been directed to the consequences of this policy and the nature of the taxation which the local Governments have been levying to make good the deficit which was required in their local finances?—My attention has been directed to it. My own impression was that when the Government allotted so many sources of revenue for local purposes they made a reduction in the sum which these sources would produce.

Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the Government assigned to each of the local Governments an amount of expenditure without assigning the full income which was necessary to meet it?—Well, I suppose the idea was, that partly by increasing the taxation and partly by economy they would make up the difference. I will not say that some did not do it, but the general effect was that there was additional taxation.

And the effect of it was an order to the local Governments to levy local taxes?—It came very much to that. Some of the taxes had been arranged to be raised irrespective of the Budget. Others again no doubt were raised in consequence of that change. I do not wish now to argue that it should be undone. I think that would be ungracious and impolitic, but I do not think there was any real advantage in the change.

Have you looked at the precise character of the local taxes levied under the system? Yes.—In Bombay they had a tax on the non-agricultural classes, but I understand that has been given up. That tax was imposed in exceedingly bad taste. There were also two taxes in Madras—I do not know whether they had been tried before, but I think they were good taxes. Then there was a tax in the Punjab. Instead of raising a local cess they added another cess on the land revenue. I think that was not a good thing in itself. It was overloading the land and just after the settlement.

Do you think it was desirable for such a small increase to raise the question of the 30 years' settlement?—I think the result was to make people doubt the validity of that settlement. In all these settlements there is a paper or agreement given on the part of the Government to the lessees, and a paper taken from them, and in these papers the demands of the Government are distinctly limited. So much is put down to the land revenue, so much to the roads, so much for education, and so on. And the understanding of the document by the lessees is, that so much will be taken, and no more.

Do you think it would have been better for the Government to have continued the income tax and raised money in that form of taxation, instead of throwing that petty taxation broadcast all over India?—I believe it would have been better and a more consistent and judicious arrangement; and I think it would have been better for this reason, that the income tax fell upon those who could bear it, whereas these cesses fell upon those who could ill-afford to pay them.

Do you think there should be two bodies with powers of taxation?—I should say not. The people don't distinguish between the Imperial Government and the local Government. Every official, particularly the higher officials, are looked upon as part and parcel of the same system.

Have you considered the suggestion of Sir Charles Trevelyan that the local Government should manage the finances, and that it should pay only such sum in gross to the central Government as might be described to meet the general charges of India?—I am very much against that system. It would be reversing the order of things. You must have some control over the local Government; you must have some central authority, which is to look after the local Governments and to restrain them and direct them. And you will have either a central Government in India, or you will have to do away with the central Government in India and have the central Government in England. I think Sir Charles Trevelyan's system would be found unworkable.

But supposing the whole power were given to the local Governments to carry on the administration with the utmost economy and efficiency, and to account for so much of the revenue to the Supreme Government, would not that induce them to rely upon their own efforts more than on the Supreme Government?—I do not see that a wasteful man would appear less wasteful because everything was put into his own power. I think one of the most difficult things to determine would be, what was the revenue of each province? There is another point which might arise. Suppose a civil war broke out which was carried on under the instructions of the Governor-General, where, when it came to be paid for, would this money come from, or a portion of the money? Each local Government would say, "I have expended all my revenue, I cannot give any more." Then another question would arise. In point of fact the surplus in some provinces makes up for the deficit in other provinces. Well, that is very convenient, and it does not lead to any extravagance that such a thing should be. At one time it is important to stimulate one province, and at another time it is important to stimulate another. If it is decided to make a great work, like the Ganges Canal, it is consistent with economy to push on that work, and if you don't feed it as the work can be carried on, there is a certain waste. Then if there is a surplus in one province it is far better that it should be applied to another than that the work in the other should stand still. Again, what questions would not arise in the event of a local war—who was to pay for the expenses of it, and how much were they to pay? Take the case of the Looshai Expedition the other day; it would be absurd to say that the expenses should be taken out of the Assam revenue. It seems to me that by introducing such a system you would only be building up difficulties for yourselves.

(*To be continued.*)

THE HEIGHT OF WAVES.—We learn from the *Naval Science* that the longest sea waves observed appear to have been a little more than two hundred yards in length, with a period of about eleven seconds. The highest regular sea waves, accurately observed, appear to have had a height of not more than forty feet. The highest waves are general very long, but, for that very reason, they are not the steepest. There seems good ground for believing that the greatest slope of the surface of a wave in the open sea never reaches thirty degrees, and seldom exceeds fifteen. It is possible, we are told, that in storm there may be short portions of wave surface exceptionally steep, as the result of super-imposed waves, and these may be very dangerous to boats, but they do not represent the slope of the large underlying wave from which a ship takes up its motion, nor do they occur at all in simple swell. Moreover, the vessel's own depth carries it below the surface wave, and the mean effective wave acting upon the ship is always less steep.

BOMBAY.

NASSICK COLLECTORATE.—Mr. P. Jacob has been appointed Assistant to the Collector of Nassick.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Charles Currey has been appointed a Fellow of the University of Bombay.

PANCHGUNNY.—Mr. Thomas Mulroney has been appointed Superintendent of the hill station of Panchgunny.

RAIN AT NOWSAREE.—A correspondent states that on Monday there was a good fall of rain at Nowsaree and its vicinity.

COTTON FRAUDS DEPARTMENT.—Major A. T. Moore, Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, has been allowed three months' privilege leave from the 26th June.

STRUCK WITH LIGHTNING.—On Monday two Hindoo lads were struck with lightning at Surat. They were soon conveyed to the civil hospital of the station.

MORTALITY OF POONA.—The mortality in the city of Poona during last month was about two hundred, including men, women, and children, from dysentery and fever.

KATTYWAR.—We learn from a correspondent that on Monday, the 30th June, a conference was again held at Rajcote, when several matters of public utility were discussed.

HEAD ACCOUNTANT AT BANTWA.—Mr. Tapishunker Prabhooshunker has been appointed by the Acting Political Agent of Kattywar head accountant in the Bantwa State.

THE THANDAR OF BABRA.—Mr. Nuthoo Nanabhoy, the Thandar of Babra, in Kattywar, has been invested with the powers of disposing of civil suits up to the amount of Rs. 500.

SUICIDE OF A HINDOO IN A TEMPLE.—A few days ago a Hindoo committed suicide in a temple near Morvee, in Kattywar. No reason has been assigned for his committing the rash act.

AN UNDUTIFUL SON.—A Hindoo named Moroba Harry reported to the executive police on Wednesday, that his son, aged about twelve years, had stolen ornaments, valued at Rs. 200, and absconded. Enquiries are being made as to the whereabouts of the lad.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, a Hindoo named Purbhooram Gunputram was charged with stealing a turban belonging to a Marwarree named Nowla Daya. The prisoner admitted the offence and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A VAGRANT.—Mathew Mullins, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Whittaker, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

NEW PLEADERS.—The Judges of the High Court have issued sunuds to Mr. Dorabjee Temooljee Kapudia authorising him to practise as a pleader in the High Court, Appellate Side; Messrs. Ramchandra Dhondew Velankar, Krishnajee Sideshwar Dev, and Sadashiv Krishna Gore, at Poona; Mr. Motilal Maneklal at Surat; and Mr. Shivlal Kashiram at Ahmedabad.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 1st July, was 206, being 11 more than in the preceding week, 58 less than the total of the week ending 2nd July 1872, and 6 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 247 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 23rd June 1873, Rs. 37,28,552; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 4,31,377; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 2,00,000; total balance, Rs. 39,59,929. There are in addition 5,81,042 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

COLABA BRANCH DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated at the Colaba Branch Dispensary during the quarter ending 30th June 1873 amounted to 727, of which 176 were new admissions; among the latter there were 95 Hindoos, 19 Mussulmans, 21 Parsees, and 41 Native Christians: adult males 26, females 28, and children 2[illegible]. The most prevalent complaints during the quarter were intermittent fever, diarrhœa, bronchitis, and rheumatism.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A SPINNING MILL.—Yesterday morning two labourers named Cumroodeen Baboo and Fuda Jewan, aged nineteen and twenty-seven years respectively, and employed at the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Mills, Parell, got seriously scalded by steam. They were conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where one of them died shortly after admission; the other is still lying in the hospital, but is not in any danger. It appears the accident occurred, in consequence of a flange breaking off near the junction valve of the boiler.

A CASE OF ASSAULT.—William Mackintosh, a seaman was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with assaulting a man named Bapoo Bhow. It appears that on Wednesday night, while complainant was going along Hanuman lane, defendant abused him and gave him two blows. Complainant called a policeman, whereupon defendant took out a knife from his pocket and threatened him. A policeman came to the spot and arrested the man. The magistrate on the evidence adjudged the defendant guilty and fined him Rs. 25, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—E. J. Reynolds, a European loafer, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with assaulting Miss H. Cochrane. Complainant stated that on Wednesday, about 3 p.m., she was at the Arthur Crawford Markets in company with her mother. The defendant came from behind and pulled the hair of her head. She told him to go away, but the man would not mind her. He was subsequently given in charge of the police. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, severely commented upon the conduct of the defendant, who was adjudged a vagrant some time ago, and sentenced to be sent to the Government workhouse. It appeared that he had got out on leave, and the magistrate remarked that he had made a very bad use of such leave, and his conduct in offending and assaulting the complainant, in the way he had done, in such a public place as the market, was infamous, and he would not be doing his duty if he did not punish him severely. He was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour.

POONA BOAT CLUB.—We are glad to hear that this popular institution is resolved to make an early beginning to the season, and that a Scratch Regatta will be held at an early date. It is however thought advisable that the weeds in the river should first be cleared away by a timely flood, and now that the Kurrukwasla lake is full the next fall of rain will effect this. The river has presented a most lively appearance lately of an evening, [illegible] the popular Governor, too, himself an enthusiastic oar in his time, has been seen on the river of late on more than one occasion, and taking the liveliest interest in the affairs of the Boat Club. Calcutta this year, for the first time, is sending a crew to compete for the Challenge Fours, so our oarsmen will meet foe-men worthy of their steel, and will have to look to their laurels.—*Poona Observer.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE TWILIGHT, 630 tons, Captain W. Ganer, will sail to-day in ballast for Madras via Ganjam.

THE SHIP ROYAL GEORGE, 1,458 tons, Captain J. T. Brown, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 39,200 Indian maunds salt, and a general cargo.

THE BRIG LETITIA, 204 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (May 18th) with a general cargo and eighteen deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Hassanbhoy Thawur & Co.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. MASSILIA, 1,033 tons, Captain C. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with the China mail and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr. A. Moolman, Mr. S. Manjee, and Mr. E. Curetes. From Galle—Ten deck passengers. The steamer Massilia brought the following cargo:—From Hongkong—698 packages sugar-candy, 820 packages silk, 400 boxes cassia, 349 packages tea, 3 boxes apparel, 24 boxes umbrellas, 10 boxes paper, 5 boxes empty trunks, 3 boxes white copper, 2 boxes empty vials, 24 boxes glass beads, 6 boxes wax, 3 boxes false pearls, 5 boxes indigo, 4 tubs dry fruits, 2 boxes books, 4 boxes brass leaves, 2 boxes tin leaves, 1 box leather box, 1 box sundries, 10 boxes vermilion, 3 packages fowls, 2 boxes treasure, 1 box gold leaves, 1 box silk, 1 box silver ware, 1 box silver ware, 2 packages masters, 1 package sample of P. opium, 666 boxes preserves, 126 boxes glass bangles, and 30 boxes silk piece-goods. From Singapore—13 packages stores, 2 cases mace, 8 [illegible] E. teeth, 1 boxes silk, 1 box benjamin, and 2 boxes garrow-wood; and 2 packages transhipment goods.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. BEHAR, Captain W. E. Dundas, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Alexander
Mr. Nugent
Mr. W. F. Sinclair
Mr. W. Kilby
A gentleman
Dr. & Mrs. Tyrrell & infant
Mrs. J. Cumming
Lieut. Barton
Mr. and Mrs. W. Tomlinson.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. H. A. Harrison
Mr. T. White
Mr. F. Sanquet
Mr. A. Hoyes
Mr. H. L. Cameron
Dr. T. Cody.

FOR VENICE.

Major T. R. Nimmo
Dr. J. H. Newman
Mr. D. Macfadyen
Mr. F. R. Hogg
A gentleman.

FOR ADEN—Cassum Mernajee.

HIGH COURT.—4TH JULY.

[Before the Hon Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

619-71—Leathes, Crawford and [illegible]—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia v Cursetjee N[illegible]erwanjee Cama—Prescot and Winter. (Settled).

LONG CAUSES.

806-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hanifabai alias Ayamabaee v Moolla Nutha and others—Tyabjee and Sayani. (Part heard).
255-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Soonderdas Mooljee v Sitaram Abba—No appearance.
352-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Vella Veerjee v Meghjee Premjee.
468-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Sorabjee Rustomjee and another v Sonabai, &c. and another—Manisty and Fletcher.
634-72—Hearn Cleveland and Peile—Joosab Jaffer Wydna v Cristnajee Nagraj and others—Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

157-72—Dallas and Lynch—Ragoo Balloo v Ballajee Bhugwantrao and others—Tyabjee and Sayani. (Part heard).
615-72—Ghandibhoy—Navazbai widow and others v Cursetjee Dosabhoy—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile. (Part heard).
543-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Rose Mary DeGa and others v Anne Pennel and others.—Dallas and Lynch.
405-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Thucker Lucka Lowa v A Dosabhoy Moonshi—Janardhun.
291-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Thucker Ludha Lowa v Chundrabhagabai—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
55-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jadawbai, widow, v Maneckchund Lobhchund—Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

314-72—Dr. Dallas—Ramabee, widow, v Damodhur Moroba—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.
685-72—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Framjee Eduljee Daver v Pestonjee Muncherjee Batliwalla—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
493-72—Ardaseer Framjee—Hormusjee Nusserwanjee v. The Commercial Bank Corporation—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
552-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Moorarjee Pooja v Damodhur Madhowjee—Shapurjee and Thacurdas.
601-72—In person—Valloo Gunajee v Jeewabai, widow—Remington, Hore, and Langley.
690-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—S. Tyabjee and others v Narrandas Runchordas and others—Jefferson and Payne.
681-72—Jefferson and Payne—Waljee Muddonjee v H Bazonjee—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.
427-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—C Hyder Ally and Co v H Thavur & Co—P Cawasjee.

BYCULLA CLUB v. THE WORLD.

LAST night a spirited game at football was played between the Byculla Club and the World. As more people must remain out of the Club than can get into it, the World were the more numerous side, counting as one and a half to one of their opponents. The Byculla Club men were all first-rate players, however, comprising Tennent, Peile, Lushington, Branson (who came very late), Boevey, Hart, &c.; but nevertheless the numerical superiority of the Reds bore the result which any one might have expected, since not even the members of an aristocratic Club can fail at times to yield to the World, whatever they may have to say with regard to the flesh and the Old Gentleman. The Reds were fortunate in winning the toss and getting the wind in their favour, and in the first five minutes they obtained a touch-down behind goal. Murray tried the goal, but a magnificent kick effected no more than to send the ball a hair-breadth outside the bar, and so the Yellows "saved their bacon." They played with plenty of fire after this; Lushington made some magnificent kicks in defending his goal; Peile was startlingly active notwithstanding a slight but temporarily distressing accident by which his leg came in contact with the toe of Roberts' boot; Tennent made some clever but unsuccessful attempts at running in, and was in such comparatively good humour that he made a joke about "nagging" even in the warmest part of the game; Branson, Hart, and Boevey played like steam-engines as forwards and the chests of several Reds must have borne testimony to the strength of the outer shell of the heads of the two former: but all this could not prevent the Reds from having much the better of the game all through. Cartwright obtained no less than three touch-downs, one of which ended in a good "punt out," from which nothing came, however. Murray made some lovely runs, before the fury of which even Tennent had to bite the dust. Turner also made some vigorous charges, one of which would certainly have been successful had his bandan been less resistful of the awful clutch of the Glorious. Beyts, Turner, Walker, Roberts, and Campbell also did good service in the Worldly cause, and with their companions in arms deserve as much credit for their aggressiveness as do the Byculla Club for their cleverness and pluck. The next game will be played on Monday night.

THE POONA STEEPLECHASES.

WE observe in the columns of a Poona contemporary that a prospectus for a day's steeple-chasing has been advertised, to come off as an extra day after the flat racing is over. Whilst we are glad of the opportunity of congratulating the Stewards on having emancipated themselves from the thraldom of former traditions, at the same time there is one point in the prospectus issued which we think open to objection, and which we would now bring to their notice. We allude, we need scarcely say, to the conditions relative to the number of starters requisite to claim full public money. We are informed that at the meeting where the steeple-chases were discussed, no restriction as to six horses having to start for public money were mentioned, and that this objectionable clause was introduced subsequently. Our information on this point may be wrong, but this is quite immaterial so far as the arguments we wish to bring to bear on the subject are concerned. What we wish to bring to the notice of the Stewards is, that steeple-chasing has met with but faint encouragement on this side of India, and it is rather too much to expect, after all the disappointments which those who take a part in it have suffered, that all at once six Arabs and six Walers are to [illegible] at a moment's notice ready to contend for an amount of public money which, though fairly liberal, is after all, not extravagantly grand. On the Bengal side things are different: steeple-chasing takes place there just as regularly as flat racing; it has been encouraged for years, and Walers are abundant. Here is a specimen of steeple-chasing in Bengal taken from the Umballa Autumn Meeting Prospectus, published in the *Pioneer* of the 25th ultimo. On the 2nd day, a Hurdle Race with Rs. 150 added. On the 3rd day, the Grand Military with Rs. 1,000 added, and the Galloway Steeple-chase with Rs. 250 added. On the 4th day, the Grand Annual with Rs. 500 added, and the Grand Military for Arabs with Rs. 700 added, altogether Rs. 2,600 added, and if three horses on separate interests start full public money can be claimed by the winner. No wonder plenty of steeplechases are forthcoming! Here, however, these conditions are wanting; steeple-chases have been few in number, and in such as have been advertised, the amounts of public money added have been generally small. The sport is still in its infancy, and Stewards, if they really mean to put it on a proper footing, should treat owners liberally. Six starters are not required on the flat, why should they be for a steeple-chase? The risks in steeple-chasing are far greater than they are on the flat, for not only is there much greater chance of injuring the horses, but the owners themselves are liable to most serious accidents. Viewing the matter in any light, whether as a question of expediency to encourage a sport, which if it ever had any life in it in Western India has now sadly decayed; or as a question of justice, to put owners of steeple-chases on terms of equality with those who race on the flat; or as a matter of generosity, to give a good stake to run for to those who take part in a manly and dangerous sport: it is our opinion that the terms published are unnecessarily stringent, and we would suggest as an amendment for both races four starters, full public money; less than four starters, no race. We undertake to say that if the opinion of subscribers were taken steeple-chasing would meet with much more support than it now does. We commend the subject to the notice of the Stewards.

CANCER.—Some attention has been aroused in the medical world by the treatment of cancer which is now being pursued in London. The doctor who has introduced this method is a Hungarian named Grob. He contends that cancer is not a local but a general disease; that it arises from the presence of a poison in the constitution; and that the knife will never cure it, but only postpone its fatal effect. His remedy consists in setting up another disease—fever—under the influence of which the blood poison which causes the cancer is thrown off. He had made some marvellous cures.

THE THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Green and a common jury:—

ASSAULT AND HURT.

Chapsey Oomersey, Munoo Goculdas, and Soonderjee Petamber, Bhattias, committed by Mr. Connon, were charged with assaulting one Gheega Narayen and voluntarily causing hurt to him otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation; and with assaulting him on grave and sudden provocation. Mr. Hart, instructed by the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Hart briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. The prisoners were charged with assault and voluntarily causing hurt, though it would be shewn by the evidence that the person who was assaulted died in consequence of the assault; because there was no premeditation on the part of the prisoners, and the deceased was in such a state of health that death would have been the result even though he had not been assaulted with murderous violence. The deceased was a calssee, and on Sunday, the 6th April last, came down with other calasees to sell melons. They were in a gully at Colaba when one Damjee Shamjee's offer to purchase a melon led to an altercation, which finally resulted in a general struggle between the calasees and Damjee and the three prisoners, who had come up to his assistance. The second prisoner caught the deceased by the back of the neck and struck him two or three blows, and the first and third prisoners also struck him a blow each. The deceased fell down and died an hour afterwards. The medical evidence, said the learned counsel, would shew that the man died from the effects of the assault committed upon him by the prisoners.

Mr. Hart said that the first witness in the case, Visram Atta, who had been examined before the magistrate, and was in Bombay until the [illegible]th of last month, had since absconded; and the learned counsel applied, under section [illegible] of the New Evidence Act, that his deposition be admitted and read to the jury. Evidence was called [illegible] that Visram could not be found and that diligent search had been made for him in Bombay; and his deposition was admitted and read to the jury. The evidence of Dr. Sydney Smith, who had made a *post mortem* examination, shewed that the death of Gheega Narayen resulted from rupture of the spleen, which was diseased, and that death was likely to be caused in such a case by a blow or a fall and consequent rupture of the spleen. Other witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

Mr. Marriott, in addressing the jury for the defence, submitted, that if the jury believed the evidence, it was only a mild assault which the committing magistrate, Mr. Connon, might have summarily [illegible] with [illegible] inflicted a fine as he did when the man Damjee Shamjee, one of the persons concerned in the assault, was charged before him. The learned counsel argued, however, that the evidence was very conflicting and unsatisfactory; and that in the general struggle and confusion, it was impossible for any one of the witnesses to have seen the number of blows struck by the prisoners individually. On a general review of the evidence, the learned counsel asked the jury to find the prisoners not guilty.

The jury retired to their room and after a short consultation returned a verdict of guilty of voluntarily causing hurt against each of the prisoners. Two witnesses were called to give the prisoners a good character as respectable and peaceable citizens. His Lordship sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each; or in default each to suffer simple imprisonment for a month. The fine was paid.

COPPER COINS COATED WITH QUICKSILVER.

Govind Purushram, committed by Mr. Cooper, was charged with delivering Queen's coins, possessed with the knowledge that an operation, which altered the appearance of the coins, had been performed on them. Mr. Branson, instructed by the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity defended the prisoner.

Mr. Branson briefly stated the facts of the case. Early on the morning of the 5th June last, prisoner went to the Churney road station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to get four iron railings weighed and sent to Veraur. They were weighed and booked, and prisoner was asked to pay Rs. 1-4 as the charge for conveyance. He paid two coins, one of which was a good half-anna copper piece coated with quicksilver, and the other was a good quarter-rupee silver piece, also coated with quicksilver. The coins and the prisoner were given into the custody of a policeman. On the prisoner's person being searched two more half-anna pieces and a quarter-anna piece, all three coated with quicksilver, were found as well as six good rupees and four good two-anna pieces. The good and the bad coins were alike coated with quicksilver.

Mr. Inverarity addressed the jury at great length upon the evidence called for the prosecution, the defence being, as he submitted, that the bad coins had come into prisoner's possession in making sundry purchases in the bazaar; and that he delivered them at the railway station, in the honest belief that they were good coins. Evidence was called for the prisoner, upon which Mr. Branson replied very briefly. Mr. Inverarity made a singular application under the New Evidence Act to be allowed to call the prisoner into the witness-box to give evidence on his own behalf; but the application was refused. His Lordship summed up the case at great length. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

THE CHESS MATCH BETWEEN THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY CHESS CLUBS.

BOMBAY *White.*	*versus*	CALCUTTA. *Black.*
1. P to K's 4th.		1. P to K's 4th.
2. B to Q's B's 4th.		2. Kt to K's B's 3rd.
3. P to Q's 4th.		3. P takes P.
4. P to K's 5th.		4. P to Q's 4th.
5. Q takes P.		5. P takes B.
6. Q takes Queen.		6. K takes Q.
7. P takes Kt.		7. P takes P.
8. Kt to K's B's 3rd.		8. B to K's B's 4th.
9. Kt to Q's 4th.		9. B to K's Kt's 3rd.
10. Castles.		10. P to Q's B's 4th.
11. Kt. to Q's Kt's 5th.		11. B takes P.
12. B to K's B's 4th.		12. Kt to Q's 2nd.
13. Kt to Q's R's 3rd.		13. B to Q's 6th.
14. K's R to K's Sqr.		14. Kt to K's 4th.
15. Q's R to Q's Sqr.		15. K to Q's B's Sqr.
16. B takes Kt.		16. P takes B.
17. R takes P.		17. P to Q's Kt's 3rd.
18. P to Q's Kt's 3rd.		18. P takes P.
19. R takes B.		19. P takes P.
20. Kt to Q's B's 2nd.		20. B to K's Kt's 2nd.
21. R to K's 7th.		21. P Queen's ch.
22. Kt takes Q.		22. B takes Kt.
23. R to Q's B's 7th ch.		23. K to K's Kt's Sqr.
24. R to Q's 7th.		24. B to K's 4th.
25. R to Q's Kt's 7th ch.		25. K to B's Sqr.
26. Kt takes P ch.		26. R takes Kt.
27. R takes R.		27. B to Kt's Sqr.
28. R to Q's Kt's 7th.		28. R to Q's Sqr.
29. K takes R.		29. K takes Q's R.
30. K to K's B's Sqr.		30. P to Kt's 4th.
31. K to K's 2nd.		31. P to B's 5th.
32. P to Kt's 3rd.		32. B to B's 2nd.
33. R to Q's 7th.		33. K to B's 3rd.
34. R takes P.		34. B to K's 4th.
35. R takes P.		35. P to Kt's 5th.
36. R to R's 4th.		36. K to Q's B's 4th.
37. R to R's 5th.		37. K to Q's 5th.
38. P to B's 4th.		38. B to Q's 3rd.
39. P to B's 5th.		39. P to Kt's 6th.
40. P to B's 6th.		40. P to Kt's 7th.
41. R to Q's Kt's 5th.		41. R to B's 6th.
42. P to B's 7th.		42. P to B's 7th.
43. R takes P.		43. P Queens.
44. R to Q's 2nd ch.		

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. MORRIS, the newly-appointed Puisne Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, took his seat on the bench with Mr. Phear on Monday morning.

DR. D. B. SMITH has returned from six weeks' privilege leave, and has resumed his duties as Officiating Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burmah reports that the working of the Contagious Diseases Act during the past year has been successful, and has had a decidedly beneficial effect on the public health.

THE Judicial Commissioner of Oudh has drawn the attention of Government officers to the subject of costs in suits of small value. These are often disproportionately large, and instructions have accordingly been issued, with the view of keeping them down. The needless employment of legal practitioners is noticed among other points.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—A subscription, we understand, is about to be got up in Calcutta, for the support of the wife and family of the chowkeydar who was killed by a gun-shot wound in Hungerford Street, on Thursday morning last, while in the execution of his duty. We have no doubt that many will come forward to support so laudable an object.—*Indian Daily News.*

CURIOSITIES OF THE CHURCH COLLECTION BAG.—The latest ecclesiastical item of intelligence from Simla is that, in addition to church collections in the mornings, evening collections have also been instituted; and that, at one of the latter lately one of the eleemosynary bags was found to contain, when the contents were emptied out after service, three rupees, two eight-anna pieces, three four-anna pieces, a double-pice wrapped up in a piece of silver paper, and two peppermint lozenges! It is hoped consequently that the worthy chaplain of this diocese will have the practice of handing round the money bags *in the evenings* at all events discontinued at once.—*Ibid.*

AMONG [illegible] the Financ[illegible] has not [illegible] a few [illegible] commer[illegible] arrange[illegible] veyance of the public [illegible] pendent of the ordinary trains. Sug[illegible] money to the State, at the expense of its poorer [illegible] have been numerous enough, but we have not [illegible] or heard of, one which, while it was r[illegible] economy was also one which, if car[illegible] materially affect the welfare of the [illegible] mean the clerks in Government em[illegible] plan as the one above alluded to [illegible] there can be no reason to doubt [illegible] of the Financial Departm[illegible] present expenses at the [illegible] the cost of those who, already [illegible] afford further pressure.

The proposed change of granting free ra[illegible] in lieu of money, in order to obviate the possibility of any unfortunate clerk saving a few rupees by travelling less luxuriously than the Government, in the plenitude of its generosity allows him to do, will not affect any saving to the State. It will only compel the well-paid first class Baboos,—who if any one took advantage of the opportunity of cribbing, were the real Simon Pures,—to travel by the first or second class carriages, to which their position in the office entitles them to the great inconvenience per[illegible] of European travellers; for it is not every one who is [illegible] enamoured of the country and people to covet [illegible] in close proximity for forty-eight hours as fellow-travellers. But to obviate these difficulties, and to do away with the possibility of any European, Eurasian, or [illegible] clerk, enriching his slender means by saving a portion of the money advanced to him as travelling allowance, we would suggest that a special train, consisting of a sufficient number of carriages, &c., to carry down to Calcutta all the office establishments, records, &c. should be arranged for,—to start on a certain day. If necessary more than one train, and a separate day might be provided, but each office establishment should go down entire in charge of the Superintendent, so that it might arrive and be ready for work within a day or two after the date of its arrival. By this arrangement much of the haste and confusion consequent upon the [illegible] of carriages at every large station down [illegible] avoided, and the chances of the Government [illegible] by their workmen would be considerably lessened [illegible] rendered altogether impossible.

We do not profess to know whether this would be a more economical arrangement than the old one; but if properly organized and carried out, it could hardly prove more expensive than the old system of providing free passages in the ordinary trains; indeed, we should not be surprised to learn that a comparison showed it to be the more economical; though the term "Special Train" sounds somewhat more pompous, and looks more luxurious, than an ordinary passenger train; but when the cost is calculated, and the advantages enumerated, we doubt if the difference of cost would be worthy the attention of the Financial Department.

Our suggestions are offered for the benefit of those who [illegible] be the most concerned; and we give them with [illegible] to save the necessity, if any real necessity there [illegible] of these constant "straining at gnats and swallowing of camels." The story of the "Poney" is still fresh in our recollection, and we advise the finished financiers of the day to refrain awhile from their flint skinning propensities. There are many other real abuses to which their attention might be more profitably and more appropriately turned, and they may rest assured that if once the oil on the wheels becomes clogged, the work will suffer to such an extent as to deter all future financiers from following such a penny wise and pound foolish system.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

MR MILL'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

IT is stated that Mr. Mill's autobiography, which is singularly brief, is almost exclusively occupied with the history of his [illegible] religious, philosophical, and political. [illegible] (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) changes in his views and sentiments, and the causes that contributed towards these changes, and, as may be readily supposed, the book possesses an extraordinary and a very intimate [illegible] interest. Mr. Mill's autobiography will [illegible] an admirable companion piece to Newman's "Apologia pro Vita Sua." Mr. Mill's two other posthumous works have been completed for some time. They form the continuation of a scheme of treatise of which the "Essay on Liberty" was [illegible] the first part. Previous to the publication of [illegible] Mr. Mill stated it would probably give [illegible] "On Liberty" [illegible] diminishing it. He [illegible] resolved to publish "[illegible] Nature" during his [illegible] given to "Liberty" [illegible] however, that he could not [illegible] forward to [illegible] life when it would be prudent to issue the last of the three works, entitled "The Utility of Religion," the contents of which will, if I am rightly informed regarding them, somewhat stagger the more or less orthodox members of the Mill Memorial Committee.

ON THE WAY TO KHIVA.

THE following is a translation of a letter which appears in the *Golos* from the [illegible] officer attached to the Russian Expeditionary Force:—

"Late at night on the 24th of February we started from Orsk upon our unknown journey across the boundless Steppe, and about midnight the first Steppe station appeared before us in the shape of a wretched hovel made of clay, with a flat cane roof. Here the portly communal elder Kiritsoff presented himself to his Highness the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, attired in a *kaftan* (a long robe), embroidered with broad gold bands. This individual has charge of 7,000 kebitkas and 40,000 horses. On the night of the 25th of April at the station of Isteues, we tasted for the first time tea made with steppe water, which, however, is of good quality here, being taken from the River Ori, which flows close by. The road continues to follow the bank of this river, and passes numerous winter habitations of the Kirghizes. The road itself is marked in the white snowy valley by a broad, well-beaten rut, along the sides of which are placed bunches of grass in mounds of earth or snow. Caravans of camels are frequently met, so that, judging from outward appearances, you cannot realize that you are in the wide Kirghiz Steppe, the presence of which is hitherto only denoted by the boundless distance blending with the horizon and producing unaccountable melancholy and a feeling of desolation. We noticed among the Yamstchiks (post drivers) some Kirghizes dressed in their long-skirted khalats with curious head-dresses, reminding one of the stylish *capuchons* worn by our ladies when driving away from the theatres, with the addition of a lofty peak rising above the head, and looking as if it served as a reservoir of warm air above the shaven crown. The horses are urged along by pitiless blows administered with a thick whip, and by a monotonous whistle resembling the cry of the heron. The noise at the stations on changing horses is deafening; shouts, cries, yells resound on all sides as unaccustomed hands try to fasten the traces, or omit to attach the reins to the middle horse of the *troika*; the harness is bad, the thin, rotten ropes give way; all is confusion and a Babel of tongues—in a word, we are in Asia.

"With surroundings such as these, we advanced along a perfectly smooth and level road further and further into the boundless expanse covered with its white shroud. The hard frosts continued. This night, the 26th of February, the thermometer registers more than 20 deg. Reaumur, or, according to the Kirghizes, a frost of six khalats, because the harder the frost or the greater the heat the more or fewer khalats are worn. The sun shines brightly, and the reflection on the glittering snowy surface is so powerful that it is necessary to protect the eyes with blue spectacles. The mud hovels of the stations, amply provided with natural ventilation from all the crevices, furnished with stoves which give no heat, and surrounded by herds of hungry horses and camels and crowds of Kirghizes in their high-peaked fur caps and long khalats, are the objects we see. At the fourth station from Orsk, Sary-Kamysh, we drank some tea, and tried to warm the station-room by burning a whole load of a kind of prickly shrub, but the warmth from this fuel in such stoves does not last long. Here the Kirghiz elder, Bik-Murya-Wasul, of the commune of Kariz presented himself to his Highness. The jurisdiction of this worthy extends over 1,500 kebitkas, and 7,000 horses. He was accompanied by the *bii* (judge), Sapiat Tuganus. Both were dressed in cloth khalats embroidered with bands, and wore medals round their necks, broad girdles studded with metal plates, and peaked caps trimmed with fur and silk. Afterwards, by desire of the Grand Duke, a Kirghiz musician was led into the room with a stringed instrument, resembling a Russian balalaika (guitar,) called dumbra. Accompanied by the strains of this Æolian harp, he gave vent to some melancholy prolonged notes with a shake of the voice; a kind of harmony which, with a few variations, is heard all over the East, and which is a fitting expression of that melancholy which is involuntarily produced by the constant contemplation of the boundless desert and its sad, lifeless nature.

"The road which had followed all the way along the right bank of the Ori at Bugerty-[illegible], the fifth station from Orsk, leaves that river and turns to the east, and at the foot of the northern slopes of the Djaman-Tau which form the northern end of the Mugodjar Mountains, crosses from the basin of the River Ural to

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[illegible] ad en- [illegible] Irghiz, [illegible] sk the [illegible] very [illegible] d is, [illegible] popula- [illegible] colonists to this country is [illegible] y the climate nor by the nature of [illegible] the existing regulations, which reserve [illegible] extent of steppes to the nomad Kirghizes as [illegible] lienable right; they cannot, there- [illegible] rty of private individuals. Beyond [illegible] butak the soil is of a harder [illegible] s fruitful, and, as we proceed [illegible] rable characteristics of the [illegible] Fort Karabutak, situated [illegible] 0 versts from Orsk, is the [illegible] in the trans-Orenburg Steppe, a[illegible] on the border, as it were, of two distinct zones of steppe. To the north lies a country more fertile; while to the south the soil gradually becomes a saline and barren waste.

"Late in the evening of the 25th of February we arrived at Fort Karabutak, and halted for the night at the house of the commandant, Captain Trotsky. Here Major Redkin, commanding the district of Irghiz, met the Grand Duke, and informed us that a few stations further on the road was bare of snow, and travelling in sledges, therefore, very difficult. *Tarantasses* having been sent from Kajan for his Highness in good time, having passed through Karabutak a few hours before our arrival there, and it being impossible to obtain wheeled vehicles here, or at any of the Steppe post stations, our only course was to continue in the same winter conveyances to the next fortress of Uralsk, the present district town of Irghiz. In order, however, that we might not overtake our *tarantasses*, and might so give them time to get ahead of us, thus insuring a supply of post horses, we determined to remain here for a day.

"Fort Karabutak was built in 1843, when Obrucheff was Governor-General of Orenburg. It was intended to serve as an intermediate post between the Orenburg line and Fort Uralsk, founded in 1845, in the steppe on the River Irghiz. It would be difficult to imagine anything more gloomy or cheerless than this collection of huts and hovels scattered over the steep slope of the valley side of the Karabutak rivulet. This slope is divided by a transverse ravine, on the southern side of which, just at the edge of the cliff, stands a miniature earthern redoubt, surrounded by a small moat and a low escarpment made of irregular blocks of schistous clay, with a round bastion armed with a single gun. On the other side of the ravine are the cottages occupied by the commandant, the hospital, and a few huts inhabited by retired soldiers and small tradesmen, the industrial class of the neighbourhood numbering in all 200 men.

"Within the fort is a wooden barrack, half of which is devoted to the district force of 25 men and the other half to the Orenburg Cossacks. This barrack was built in 1843, and is now in a dilapidated condition; the ceilings are falling in, and are supported by props. The soldiers say that the wind blows in on all sides, the stoves give no heat, and the quarters are cold, damp, [illegible] confined. The soldiers are obliged to keep their furs on even when the barrack is heated. In the meanwhile there are no signs of the repairs respecting which a correspondence has doubtless been carried on for many years between the different departments [illegible] kitchen is not within the barracks, [illegible] side the fort, in an old half-ruin[illegible] threatens to become very soon a [illegible] Within the four walls of this b[illegible] tumble-down roof and fallen ceiling [illegible] some round iron stoves which wo[illegible] for the inhabited barrack, but being [illegible] the list of fixtures may not be removed from their places without the permission of the proper authorities. The hospital, containing 10 beds, is also outside the fort, opposite the house of the commandant, in a somewhat higher building, built of burnt brick; the chief disease is scurvy, caused by the severity of the climate and the confined quarters of the soldiers in their cold little barrack. It is now proposed to increase the local force by 100 men, without increasing the barrack accommodation further than by adding five beds to the hospital and building a house for the doctor. It would seem more rational to employ the sum appropriated for curing and caring for the sick in preventing illness by lodging [illegible] warm, dry rooms, with good air, and, instead of increasing the hospital and building a house for the doctor, to rebuild and increase the present dilapidated wooden barrack, or prepare a new room for the additional 100 men, who without it will [illegible] compelled to pass next winter in rooms which are [illegible] damp and unsuited for the accommodation of one-fourth of that number.

5 to 25 per ton.
to 30 per chest.
per bale nominal.
3½ per ton.
port charges.
doing.

"The houses of the Commandant and other officials are equally cold and wretched, and cannot boast of any comfort. The fuel used here is a kind of steppe grass, called *chilig*, of which a cart-load is required to heat the stove. It may therefore be understood how important it is to have good dwellings and stoves in this desert. If the official posted in this region, and thus separated from the rest of the world, cannot satisfy even the most ordinary needs of life, and occupy a warm and healthy dwelling, of course only the direst necessity will compel his men to remain in the service with the prospect of living in such an out-of-the-way hole. It should, however, be added that building materials of all kinds must be brought from Orsk, and even from Orenburg, the only material obtained on the spot being a salt clay, which may be made into bricks. Some canes are, however, to be found for a few versts along the Irghiz, and there is a friable clay slate which crops out on the hills beneath the fort, and belongs to the formation of the Djomad Tau, which are intersected here by the Karabutak rivulet.

"After dinner on the 26th of February, we continued our journey. The station huts which we had seen on the road from Orsk disappeared and were replaced by earthen huts or temporary Kirghiz kebitkas. This woeful condition of our chief Central Asia post road is a direct consequence of the insufficient expenditure upon its construction and maintenance, and also of the plundering raids made on it from the Khivan side. Thus, the first station from Karabutak Chulak-Kairakty—was plundered and burnt by the Kirghizes in 1869, and again in 1871, when 30 post horses and 12 Cossack horses were driven off. At the station of Kara Sai a party of robbers in 1870 killed two Italians who were on their way from Tashkend with silkworms. The Italians fired their revolvers, but at too great a distance to take effect. In 1871 two Cossacks returning hence to the station of Saraly were also attacked by a party of 30 men, and although they retreated 10 versts, defending themselves, they were at length wounded, cut down, and decapitated. They are buried at the same station of Saraly from which in the same year 1871 the secretary of the post station was carried away by Khivans, although they were pursued and overtaken. In the *melee* which ensued, the unfortunate official was wounded by a Russian bullet, and though rescued he died from an attack of *tetanus* brought on by fright, and is buried at this station.

"At the station of Chulak-Kairakty a felt kebitka serves as a reception house for travellers. It was spread with carpets for the Grand Duke's arrival, and furnished with a divan, a table, and a brick stove, which was heated to such a degree as to prevent one raising one's head. At the next station there was an earthern hut instead of a felt kebitka; a narrow passage covered with felt led into it. In honour of the Grand Duke's arrival the walls of the earthen hut were covered with pieces of felt, the floor and benches with carpets—in a word, everything was done to make this subterranean reception house as comfortable as possible; but, better than all, the earth hut was warm, which in 20 degrees of frost was not unpleasant, and we drank hot tea and passed a couple of hours in this decorated apartment.

"The post relays on this road are given to the neighbouring Kirghiz, who receive only 180 roubles a year for a pair of horses, besides the usual post rate charged to travellers of 2½ kopecks per verst. It can therefore be understood that, with so low a rate of payment, the keepers of the stations are unable to feed their horses with dry food, especially when as last year the grass crop failed on the Steppe, and the price of oats brought to the district of Irghiz from Orsk is one rouble per poud, and hay, which is very scarce in the Steppe, is 80 kopecks per poud. The price of oats, however, even in good harvest years is as high as six to seven kopecks per poud, and hay 15 to 30 kopecks per poud. The Kirghiz station-masters are, therefore, obliged to turn their horses out on the Steppe in winter, and let them get such food as they can find beneath the snow, which they scrape away with their hoofs.

"This cheap mode of feeding cattle is in general use among the Kirghizes, who call it *tebeneffka*, and with such poor food the Steppe horse, after making two or three journeys to the nearest station, is, of course, completely exhausted, and is then sent off to the herd for a few days' rest. At these stations five horses were harnessed to our equipage; one Kirghiz sits on the box, another rides on one of the leaders, a few mounted Kirghizes, with led horses, escort us. By dint of the united shouts of the assembled crowd, with the assistance of whips and good deal of shoving, we succeed in making a start, but very soon we are stuck in a rut in the loose snow; the horses will not move. Then the mounted Kirghizes gallop up to the rescue, they take hold of the bridles of the side horses, the coachman mounts the centre horse, a general flogging is administered to the sterns of the exhausted steeds, accompanied by whistling, shouting, and the heron-like cries of the Kirghizes. The traces break, the harness gives way, but the sledge still sticks fast. At length one of our escort, without dismounting from his horse, ties its tail to the shaft, and rains blows on it with his heavy whip with renewed ardour, and again the shouts and whistling become general. If this last universally-adopted measure is unsuccessful, the side horses are unharnessed, and replaced by fresh led horses, to which others again are attached by the tails, and at length the *cortege* moves. Three versts further on is another hole; the same story is repeated. Again, whips, tails, and cries are brought into use, and at length, after five or six hours, we reach the station. But, notwithstanding this admirable system of post travelling, the walls of the kebitkas and earthern huts are invariably adorned with the rules of the postal department, so familiar to every Russian traveller, which assign the number of horses to be used, according to the number of [illegible] travellers, the style of equipage, &c. It is said that the same rule may be found in the stations on the former road from Kem (on the shore of the White Sea) to Kola, where in summer the only means of travel is on foot, and in winter in baskets drawn by reindeer.

"The absence of station houses [illegible] to a want of means. Six or nine thousand roubles were once upon a time assigned for the construction of all the 19 stations in the trans-Orenburg Steppe along a distance of 738½ versts from Orsk to Torekhii; the station houses afterwards came into the management of the nomad Kirghizes, and remaining without proper attention or repair fell into complete ruin. As the sums of money, although repeatedly applied for, were never granted for their maintenance or repair, it became necessary to replace them by felt tents and make earthen huts, which up to the present time serve as the only refuges for travellers caught in a snowstorm or unable to proceed for want of horses, and for the military reinforcements annually sent to Turkestan. To this we may add that without sufficient supplies and proper precautions you may die from starvation and cold at these post stations.

"Such events have actually more than once occurred. For instance, in 1867, when the Governor-Generalship of Turkestan was formed, and in 1869, when a Control Department of the G[illegible] nent was established at Tashkend. The appointment of new officials to serve at Tashkend caused an increased passenger traffic along the Orsk-Kasalinsk post-road. During the winter months of those years, when every possibility of locomotion was stopped by the snow-storms and the exhaustion of the horses, these post-station kebitkas and eathern huts were the resorts of colonies of poor officials with their wives and children, who had no means of supporting life or of continuing their journey to their place of service. To assist them in reaching their destination a special officer was sent to Orsk by the Governor-General of Turkestan, who in time was enabled to help them on their way, supplying them with money, tea, sugar, and bread, and in this way relieving them from their dreadful position.

"If it be remembered that such occurrences as we have described happen not on some remote district road such as that from Pinega to Mezen or Ustsisoilsk to Solvytchegodsk, but on the great state highway from Europe to Central Asia, our slow progress in the East is fully accounted for, and the difficulty of executing any plans or measures in those remote districts explained. England keeps up communication with her East Indian possessions by hundreds of steamers, by a network of land and submarine telegraph wires, and constructs tens of thousands of versts of railroads in her Indian Empire, while we, whose chief communication with Turkestan depends on half-starved, wretched horses and cold kebitkas and earth huts, delude ourselves with the vain hope that we can rival English [illegible] in Central Asia and can paralyze her influence in the neighbouring countries. However, report says that the Orsk-Kasalinsk road will soon be improved. The correspondence of several years has at length proved the necessity of placing this road on the same footing as the other State highways, and maintaining it on a more reasonable scale. It is reported that at the next auctions, fixed for the coming spring, the number of stations in the Orenburg Steppe will be increased to 25 instead of 19, which will shorten the long and difficult stages, besides which there will be ten pairs of horses at each station, and the contract price will be raised to 600 roubles per pair, which will make 150,000 roubles altogether. Out of this sum the station-masters will have to build cottages at the stations. It is to be hoped that these changes will be effected as expeditiously as possible, and there can be very little doubt that a change of some kind will be made, as the Director of Posts, Baron Velin, travelled along this road a short time before us in order to inspect it personally and, notwithstanding the fact of his holding the highest appointment in the postal service, he, like ordinary travellers, was obliged to have recourse to the local district officials for assistance.

"In the close, mean apartment of the station of Saraly we met a traveller on his way from Tashkend to Moscow, Mr. Sinitsin, the agent of a Moscow silk company, who had erected a silk winding manufactory at Khodjend, with a steam engine of six-horse power to turn 100 winding frames, but capable of working double that number. He told us that he employed 100 hands in his manufactory, including five Sart and two Kirghiz women; that it was usually very difficult to obtain workpeople, as the inhabitants are exceedingly lazy, and are content with the most moderate means of subsistence. Besides which, women are forbidden by Mahomedan law to work for hire. Silk winding is, however, a light and suitable work for women, who must be accustomed to it if this industry is to flourish in Turkestan. Mr Sinitsin showed the Grand Duke some specimens of silk wound at the manufactory of Khodjend, several of which in fineness of texture and evenness of thread were quite equal to Italian silk. He then explained that one poud of silk is wound from six pouds of cocoons, and that this is a profitable industry at Turkestan when prices range from 28 to 32 roubles per poud of cocoons and 300 roubles per poud of silk at Moscow. He was of opinion that the silk industry of Turkestan promises well for the future, and that, with the pacification of the country, it will develope considerably.

"A snowstorm two days before our arrival had deposited such a quantity of snow that, despite of all we have been told to the contrary, we were able to reach Irghiz on sledges, although at the last station we found the sand bare in places, and our tired little horses had great difficulty in dragging our sledges over them. On the 26th of February we arrived at Irghiz. At the door of the house of the commander of the district we were received by the inhabitants of the place, who presented the Grand Duke with bread and salt. Here, too, were assembled the Kirghiz elders and magistrates one of whom was remarkable for his portly size and gorgeous velvet dressing-gown embroidered with broad gold lace. The Khirghiz, according to Eastern custom presented his Highness with a Bokharian carpet, and a Sart of Bokhara, who had traded here for more than 15 years, brought a silk dressing-gown as a present, and handed a large tray, on which were some plates containing dried Eastern sweetmeats. We stopped at the house of the district commander, Major Redkin, and took tea in a large hall which had formerly been used for the Irghiz Club. His Highness invited the Kirghiz elders and the Sart to join our party in this hall. According to their custom, these people seated themselves on the carpets spread on the floor, and were entertained with tea and sweetmeats. The entertainment over, the [illegible] language, full of flowery allusions in the Eastern style, which upon interpretation appeared to be intended to convey their joy at seeing the Grand Duke among them, and their good wishes for his health and successful journey.

"The former fortress of Uralsk, lately named the district town of Irghiz, was founded in 1845, when Obrucheff was Governor-General of Orenburg; it is situated on the high bank of the River Irghiz, on the spot where in the beginning of the present century a battle was fought between Kirghizes of different tribes. A large cemetery called Djarmala still commemorates the event. The earthworks have the appearance of a square fort, with guns mounted at the corners; the garrison consists of 100 men, but it is intended to increase it to 200, besides which there is a sotnia of Orenburg Cossacks, comprising 130 men and 18 artillerymen. The wooden barrack on the esplanade of the fortress is a fine roomy building, adapted to the wants of the garrison of 100 men, and certainly the best of its kind in the whole Steppe, although, owing to the dearness of materials and labour, its cost was considerable —20,000 roubles. The timber brought from Orsk costs here as much as 10 roubles a log 6 to 8 *vershoks* thick and 10 *arshines* long. Other materials, such as mortar, also brought from Orsk, costs 60 kopecks per poud; bricks made on the spot 15 roubles per 1,000. Sandstone flags suitable for foundations are found at a distance of 15 versts in the hill Kaban-Kulak. The remainder of the garrison live in old mud-built barracks in the fortress, which also contains a small church, also built of clay, and probably the only one in the whole trans-Orenburg Steppe. Some time ago 20 families of the Orenburg Cossacks, chosen by lot, were removed to this place, but as the soil is bad for agriculture they began breeding cattle, and they are now employed as carriers. They buy hay for winter food for their cattle from the Kirghizes, who harvest it on the banks of the River Irghiz, though in small quantities, owing to the limited extent of meadow land. Reed grass is used as a substitute for hay, but it is only fit for horned cattle. Last year hay sold at 12 to 20 kopecks a poud, but as the Russian settlers have allotments of meadow land along the Irghiz, which they let to the Kirghizes for making hay and pasturing cattle, their hay costs them less than the market [illegible] In good harvest years hay [illegible] ted [illegible] costs two kopecks per poud. The cost of tra[illegible] on waggons drawn by oxen from this place [illegible] owing to the difficulty of crossing the [illegible] of Kara-Kum, averages 50 kopecks, to O[illegible] 15 to 30 kopecks, and to Orenburg 80 kopecks per poud. The inhabitants of the town of Irghiz number 600 souls in all, 350 of whom are orthodox churchmen, the remainder Mahomedans. The Russian merchants and Sarts from Bokhara carry on a retail trade in their shops in tea, sugar, dyed goods, haberdashery, khalats, silk cloth, &c. The water in the River Irghiz is brackish, although when the fortress was first built it is said to have been fresh. The inhabitants use well water. There is neither tree nor shrub in the place, and the fuel used is a large coarse grass chagar, a kind of wormwood, as well as kukpek, a still coarser kind of grass.

"Life at the district town of Irghiz is as tedious and monotonous as in all such out-of-the-way places, scattered over the boundless Steppe, separated from each other by enormous distances. Its inhabitants, however, consider themselves more fortunate than others because they see an occasional traveller from Russia and Turkestan, receive the post twice a week, and can draw favourable comparisons between their town and that of Turgai (the former fortress of Orenburg) and also post Emba, both of which are off the high road, and the rare traveller is received almost with open arms. A few newspapers and magazines are received here, there is a church, a club, a bazaar, shops, a few resident families, a commander, and all the indispensable requirements of Russian provincial life."

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH
OF JUNE 14.

THE LAUNDRESS' PARADISE.—Starch green.

A CORRECTOR OF THE PRESS.

A policeman at a crowded crossing.

CYNICAL THOUGHT.

A man is never so old in the outside world as he is made to feel when in the bosom of his family.

RIDDLE.

Q.—If His Majesty of Persia took to wearing Scotch trousers, what delicious *liqueur* would they resemble?

A.—Shah-trews.

"GOING THE, ETC."

Those who have studied the law of Sequences will feel no surprise at finding (in one of the new Magazines) *Franklin Bacon's Republic* followed immediately by *The Sons of Ham*.

A LITTLE MISAPPREHENSION.

Mrs. Malaprop has been greatly distressed at hearing that some opposition was made in Parliament to money being allowed for the "Queen's Plates." The loyal old soul is happier now in her mind, since she has been told that there never was any intention to refuse to replenish the Royal dinner and tea services.

INCONCEIVABLE ENORMITY.

If the throne of Persia were now filled by an Irishman, who, having left it behind him, was about to visit this country, who would possibly commit the offence of declaring our illustrious visitor to be at once the Shah and the Sultan? Breathes there the buffoon who would venture to call his Persian Majesty the Padisha?

NEGLECTED GENIUS.

Mistress—"No opportunity of improving yourself here, Parker? Why not?"

Maid—"Well, ma'am, I've arranged this hair differently every day for a week; but as you have never put it on, and have taken to wearing your own, I feel as my feelin's is hurt, and my edication is wasted."

"MISSIS'S ORDERS."

First Charwoman (A-rt-n)—"What 'ave I got here? Well, it's a work o' hart, my dear, which I got it for nothink at the grocer's. The r-y-l gent comes from the heast, you know, and I thought as it might amuse 'im!"

Second Charwoman (L-we)—"Got it for nothink, did you? Ah, well, that's somethink; but I will say as we could ha' done 'im cheaper at the hotel—only Missis *would* 'ave 'im at the pallidge!"

CLERICAL PRESUMPTION.

Coal-Mine Overlooker (to Curate)—"I can assure you, Sir, that these 'ere colliers, now they're in full work, can make their ten an' twelve shillin' a day!"

Curate—"Dear me! Ah! It's actually more than I get!"

Overlooker—"More than you get! Why, it's more than *I* get!"

DELICATE CONSIDERATION.

Mamma—"What a din you're making chicks! What are you playing at?"

Trixy—"O, mamma, we're playing at railway trains. I'm the engine, and Guy's a first-class carriage, and Sylvia's a second-class carriage, and May's a third-class carriage, and Gerald, he's a third-class carriage, too—that is, he's really only a *truck*, you know, only you mustn't tell him so as it would offend him!"

A LUSUS NATURÆ.

Mamma (to her eldest son, who had come down late, and was evidently out of temper)—"Now, George, eat your breakfast, and, for goodness' sake, let's have no grumbling! What's the matter now?"

Master George (eyeing with suspicion the last egg)—"V'y well. Can't I have one of our own hen's—'r else 'don't see the use o' keeping fowls. I can see what this is—'ts a butterman's egg!!!"

"'O, come into my parlour,'
Said the spider to the fly."

Benedick—"Yes, but *four guineas*, hang it!—Why, the bonnets in the window are ticketed *eighteen shillings!*"

Madame Amaranthe (née Robinson)—"Yes, my dear gentleman; but, *candidly*, *would* a cheap article be suitable to such a singularly beautiful person as your dear lady?"

[Moral.—Husbands, don't accompany your wives on such expeditions as this.

GILES ON A GATE.
(Sings.)

Them fields wi' buttercups zo bright,
This fur uff to behold,
Be what I calls a temptun' zight;
They looks all over gold.

So close together, glitterun, grows
Them flowers o' yaller dye.
Zome calls um kingcups; I suppose
Their shape and colour's why.

Cups made o' suv'runs like as 'twere
Tom Tidler's ground did yield:
I wish I'd sitch a crop out there
Agrow'n in yonder field.

WHAT THE SHAH WILL DO.
(Contributed by an enthusiastic Gentleman, with the Shah on the Brain.)

First and foremost, the Shah will be immediately presented by *Mr. Punch* with a copy of the London *Shah-ivari*.

The Shah will drive about in a *shah-a-banc*.

After dinner, when hilarious, he will sing "Champagne *Shah*-ley is my name."

He will receive from Windermere "potted Shah" for breakfast.

After several evening parties, he will be what the Americans call "danced down to Shahs," and glad to rest.

He will call on the French Ambassador, and playfully hide behind the window-curtains, where he will cleverly imitate the "miaou" of a cat. His Excellency will detect him, when His Imperial Majesty will slip out, and say, "*Vo'ci le chat!*" a *jeu de mot* which he has been preparing for months past.

His Majesty will go and see all the conjurors in town, and everybody at all like a *Char*-latan.

Depend upon the above information. (Contributors, be warned.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE MAN.
He visits the School of Cookery, at the International; is edified, and reports. He also adds a P.S. about the Opera Comique.

Honour'd Sir,—Music, the Drama, Art, Æsthetics generally, may be treated lightly, nay, flippantly. But cookery is a serious and solemn thing. I avoid levity, and state at once that I visited the School of Cookery at Kensington.

Circumstances over which, etc., made me rather late. I rushed into the International, sought out the cookery room, found it, was told there was only standing room, was admitted, seated myself on a rail, like the little water-wagtail in the old nursery rhyme, and, taking off my hat, was at once all ears. (Of course I write as your Representative.)

The lecture is given in the trimmest-looking kitchen you ever saw out of a toy shop. And, Sir, the trimmest-looking maids, to suit the place, in the neatest possible uniform; the best looking one being (like those selected for the first line of the ballet) in front. Your Representative was delighted; he was seeing "how it's done." There were the stewpans, and the saucepans, and all the other pans, and the fires, and the cooks. There were the meats, and the vegetables, and the breadcrumbs, and high up in a rostrum was the intelligent Lecturer, looking uncommonly like an American skipper (I have never, to my recollection, seen an American skipper, but can imagine as well as any one), with kitchen knives, skewers, and other weapons of his peaceful campaigns hanging up on the wall behind him.

The cooks cooked while the Lecturer lectured. They seemed to me to be (at first) entirely independent of the Lecturer, but this I attribute to my having been so late, and having, as it were, missed the first piece of beef.

The Lecturer exhibited a pea-sausage, which he said had "been through the war," and he further informed us that when the German soldier could do noting else, he fell back on his pea-sausage. It was a dull audience, and didn't take any of the Lecturer's jokes; but he evidently was able to gauge his audience, for finding his humorous touches unappreciated, he changed the whole tone of the discourse, which, when I entered, was inclining towards fun, into a serious essay on our duty towards our neighbours, and the marvellous designs of Providence as exemplified in onion and vegetable soups. All this was what they call in cuisines "padding," and was uncommonly like the "patter" with which a skilful conjuror engages the attention of the audience while some chanical change is taking place in an orange-tree, or assistant is struggling out of a drawer in a table. It is unfair to entice us in to hear a lecture on cooking, and then to make us listen to a very commonplace sermon. If this is to be the plan, let the Lecturer and the Archbishop of Canterbury take turn and turn about in the rostrum: one down t'other come on—but let each stick to his text.

The Lecturer drew a comparison between the wasteful cooking of an English artisan's wife and that of a German soldier: very much, of course, and most justly in favour of the latter. I think he also mentioned a French peasant's cookery: a Breton peasant thrives, where a Devonshire clodhopper would starve.

The crowd (and the room *was* crowded) consisted mainly of ladies.

The Lecturer made all his points tell with admirable effect. When he found his padding getting a trifle wearisome, even to such an audience, he suddenly brightened up and said, "Now the onion!" Whereupon the excitement was as great as when the horses come round Tattenham Corner. Your Representative was no proof against the one touch of nature which makes the whole world kin, and he, like the rest, scrooged and elbowed and leant forward to see the onion in the cook's hand. I believe the pervading idea was that nothing was real, that there was some deception somewhere, and that now, or never, we should detect it. No, there was no doubt about it (at least I think not), it was a real onion; at all events not a bit like what you'd see, under similar conditions, in a Pantomime, for the School of Cookery would afford admirable scope to the talented Payne family or to the Vokes's. It wast a genuine onion, and the cook put it (I think) into the soup. At all events, when I looked again, it had vanished, leaving not even a perfume behind. The Lecturer gave one hint which struck me most forcibly. He said, "*If you want to make vermicelli soup, introduce vermicelli.*" There was more true morality in this than in all his sermonising, and it was a bit of genuine humour. Were I to draw out a lecture I should certainly proceed on this plan. I should say (with safety), "If you want shrimp sauce, make your sauce, and introduce shrimps. If you want apple tart, make your tart, and introduce apples," and so on. Your Representative [illegible] to be hired for a series of Culinary [illegible] terms.

I now discovered that the cooks had been making croquettes, for the Lecturer, as a sort of marry-and-live-happily-ever-afterwards sort of finish, said, "The three first rows of the audience will taste the croquettes." Immense excitement. Envoy of the privileged three first rows, and an inclination to depreciate the croquettes, were prevalent among the occupants of the back seats.

There was just a little stirring incident ("stirring" is the word, as a cook, a spoon, and a saucepan were in it), which demonstrated the difference between theory and practice. I will give it dramatically:—

Lecturer (stopping in his discourse, and addressing a cook).—That saucepan is too hot.

[Audience in admiration of the Lecturer, and rather annoyed with the cook.

Cook (speaking up for herself).—No, it ain't not any too hot.

[Audience astonished at cook, and expecting a row.

Lecturer (controlling himself, but ominously).—Well,—you 'll see.

Your Representative was for applauding this scene. It was capitally done. By the way, the cook was right; at least we didn't "see," and so I suppose the saucepan was "not any too hot."

Advice gratis.—The lecture should be given in a larger room, where three times the number could be accommodated, and where, depend upon it, three times the number would attend. It is an excellent notion, but let the motto be "cookery! no preaching!" and if the Lecturer must fill up the time, or feels that there is a necessity for throwing a little life into the thing, let him have a pianist seated below, let him change his dress several times, with imitations of French, German, Russian, Italian chefs, with a good comic song to wind up with, and he will thus merit the entire approbation of a grateful public, and above all of

YOUR REPRESENTATIVE.

P.S. I have seen *the wonderful duck* at the Opera Comique. The duck has been carved, I mean cut, since the first representation. The idea of the piece is very funny; the music very pretty in some respects more graceful than is either demanded or expected in *opera bouffe*. Miss Rose Bell, notwithstanding the drawback of French accent, is capital, and Miss Laverne sings charmingly.

SWEEPS.—In the London clubs during last week, there were an immense number of "sweeps" drawn in connection with the Derby. Of these the largest, I hear, was at the Junior Carlton Club, where there was one gigantic "sweep" (of £100 each) formed by one hundred members of the club, and only one prize of £10,000! I am told, however, that several of the more staid and respectable members of the club which I have just named were strongly opposed to the "sweep" in question, as they considered it to be an essentially "gambling" one! In this, I think, they were not far wrong. I hear that in one of the offices of a certain London sporting newspaper, the spirit of betting had last week so permeated the establishment, that every man in the place, from the Editor to the P. D., had backed a certain horse (in [illegible] suited to their respective salaries) for the Derby, and which did not win! The amount of mischief which the present betting mania is causing in England is, I fear, incalculable.—*London Correspondent of Indian Daily News.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sore Throats, Diphtheria, and Bronchitis.—These medicaments boldly face the evils they profess to remedy. Local relief and general purification progress together; disease is cured, while the whole system is cleansed. Holloway's Ointment rubbed on the throat and chest exercises the most beneficial influence over sore throats, diphtheria, and cough, whether resulting from catarrh, asthma, or bronchitis. This Unguent acts miraculously in arresting the extension of sores, healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and completely stopping all destructive inflammation, irrespective of its exciting cause, character, situation, duration, or severity Holloway's Ointment, aided by his Pills, gives most immediate and most marked relief to those irritating itchings and painful swellings of the shins occasioned by mercury or latent syphilitic virus.

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MURRAY & LANMAN'S
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FOR THE
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This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from
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HEADACHE,
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FAINTING TURNS,
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it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy or [illegible] for foul breath, it is [illegible] ing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very *élite* of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavour, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin
ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of MURRAY & LANMAN.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
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HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

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- ,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd Transport [illegible]
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	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	33	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	38	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	42	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	65	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	75	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	[illegible]	[illegible]

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	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	2	8
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	13	0
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	8
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	5	8
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4

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BAY.

at Matoonga will be held on [illegible] oisted yesterday afternoon on the [illegible] account of bad weather warning [illegible] bour.

[illegible] g to the [illegible] this city [illegible] urpose of [illegible] wall of [illegible] ing to Mr. [illegible] killed and [illegible] ndoo [illegible] Thurs- [illegible] some silver

[illegible] A COLLECTORATE.—We [illegible] er that there are altogether [illegible] in the Sattara collectorate, of [illegible] annual incomes below Rs. 1,000.

[illegible] —A Goanese fell from [illegible] Talao on Thursday [illegible] of liquor, and broke his [illegible] ved to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

[illegible] HIP.—A man named Elibux, [illegible] steam-ship European, had one [illegible] jured on Thursday whilst work- [illegible] was removed to the Jamset-

[illegible] the Criminal Sessions of [illegible] passing reference to the [illegible] stey made the startling [illegible] pinion, the case was likely [illegible] eeks. There is a prospect [illegible] Court, before Mr. [illegible] Jumal and four [illegible] Mr. Inspector [illegible] e town with [illegible] ere adjudged [illegible] the rest two [illegible] rt, before [illegible] Babun [illegible] assault [illegible] in. The [illegible] fendant [illegible] nonth's